

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## CHINESE PRESIDENT FLEES TO TIENTSIN; PRESSED TO RESIGN

Flight Follows Warning by Militaries That Troops Would Be Brought Into Capital

Diplomatic Representatives Prepare Sanctions to Be Demanded for Bandit Acts

PEKING, June 13 (AP)—President Li Yuan-hung, who has been pressed by the militarists to resign, left today for Tientsin. The militarists sent a final warning that unless the President vacated his office they would bring troops into the capital.

President Li made a spectacular dash from his residence to the station in a motor car, followed by cars containing his personal guards. The special train, already under steam, pulled out at 1:30 p. m.

The city was quiet this afternoon. The flight of Li Yuan-hung left Peking not only without a President, but without a Cabinet. The Cabinet of Chang Shao-seng resigned on June 6, ostensibly because of a disagreement with the President over the appointment of petty officials, but actually, it was said, because of the financial impasse and the other difficulties faced by the Chinese Government.

### Conspiracy Charged

The intrigue that drove Li Yuan-hung from the city was set in motion last Friday by a strike of the metropolitan police. The police gave the excuse that wages were owing them, and they returned to work the next evening; but the President and others in authority charged that both the Cabinet crisis and the police strike were part of a plot to replace his régime with a militaristic government.

President Li, secluded in his residence, held out until this morning, deciding to quit only when convinced that he could not reorganize the Cabinet.

### Indemnities Prepared

With the release by the Shantung bandits of the last of their foreign captives, held in their Paotzuku Mountain stronghold since May 6, the various diplomatic representatives here are preparing an outline of indemnities and sanctions to be demanded of China. These, with the recommendations of the legations, will be submitted to the respective governments.

It has virtually been decided that the committee which will consider the indemnity question shall consist of the representatives of four powers whose nationals were victims of the kidnappers. It is proposed that a further committee, consisting of representatives of Japan, Belgium and Holland, shall take up the matter of future safeguards for foreigners traveling in China.

Release of the captives is especially welcome at this time because the existing political chaos in China would have made further diplomatic pressure, at the moment, virtually impossible.

### Americans Endangered By

#### Lack of Strong Action in China

SHANGHAI, June 13 (AP)—Conditions in China were termed "the worst since the Boxer outbreak" in a statement today in which the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai united.

The organizations agreed that "American lives and liberty are endangered and their prestige and business are being destroyed by lack of strong action." A cable of protest was sent to the Secretary of State in Washington.

It was charged that the Chinese were continuing outrages against foreigners; that American vessels had been fired on up the Yangtze River, and the American flag insulted. American gunboats were said to be inadequate to protect their nationals. Chinese officials were accused of violating the treaty in refusing to protect foreigners.

Travel between treaty ports on land or water was termed unsafe. The dispatch of cargoes was prevented, while the opium traffic was encouraged and flourished.

Chinese contempt of foreigners and their government officials is increasing, according to the statement, because of the foreigners' indecision and failure to insist on suitable remedies for existing evils. Advantage of this was said to have been taken by Chinese officials to discredit foreign governments.

The message to the secretary said: "An intolerable condition has been created by Washington's indecision and failure to act aggressively."

We demand immediate protection of Americans in China. We urge action along the following lines until a strong, satisfactory government is established: Suspension of all benefits to China under the Washington conference.

Disarmament of troops, to return to their homes, and the placing of Chinese finances under foreign supervision.

Foreign garrisons to be placed at strategic points throughout China. Foreign guards to be placed on lines of communication on land and water.

Suspension of the Boxer indemnity. The co-operation of Great Britain in providing remedies for the present conditions.

It is understood that British interests are making similar recommendations to London.

Substantial Chinese business and banking interests are reported to approve the recommendations.

## REIGN OF TERROR PLANNED IN RUHR

General Degoutte and Others Slated for Assassination

DUESSELDORF, June 13 (AP)—General Degoutte, commander-in-chief of the French army of occupation, and other high army officers are slated for assassination, the French military secret service reported today.

"An organized reign of terror" in the form of guerrilla warfare, is being carried on against the occupying forces, military headquarters announced.

The authorities consider this a campaign of revenge by the Nationalists for the execution of the former German officer Albert Schlegel for sabotage. Special precautions have been taken to protect these officers from night attacks.

A shot was fired last night through the window of a villa at Recklinghausen occupied by a French officer. The missile struck not one. Shots also were fired during the night at French soldiers at Wulfrath and Wanne.

## TWELVE-MILE LIMIT TREATY SUGGESTED IN WASHINGTON AS DRY SHIP TANGLE REMEDY

Foreign Representatives Informed of Plan Whereby Their Countries Could Bring in Sealed Liquor If America Was Aided in Its Rum Fight

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Informal negotiations initiated by the State Department with various maritime powers contemplate a solution on a reciprocal basis of the ship liquor controversy and of the rum smuggling problem through the exercise of the treaty making power of the Government.

American officials, it was revealed today, see in this method an opportunity to eliminate inconveniences to foreign ships within the three-mile limit, due to prohibition enforcement regulations, while at the same time the hovering fleet of rum smugglers off the

## DRY REPEAL MOVE FAILS IN ILLINOIS

State Senate Votes 32 to 13 Against Wet Effort

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13 (Special)—The Illinois Senate yesterday defeated repeal of the state prohibition enforcement law, 32 to 13.

The House, which except for the past few years has been wet broke from its dry moorings for the first time this session to vote 78 to 70 to take off the table a repeal bill carrying a referendum provision.

Texas Legislators Deplore New York Enforcement Repeal

AUSTIN, Tex., June 13 (AP)—The Texas House of Representatives today adopted a resolution deploring the action of the New York Legislature in repealing the state enforcement act. An amendment, which sought to commend the New York stand on prohibition, was tabled.

## GRAIN MEN REPUDIATE ATTEMPT TO MODIFY DRY LAW OF COUNTRY

Farmers Charge Wets Behind Argument of San Francisco Association That Prohibition Caused Slump in Price

DEALERS REFUSE TO BE MADE "CAT'S-PAW" OF LIQUOR INTERESTS

Nation's Leading Growers and Millers Declare Modification in Their Ranks Are Few—Ignore Appeal of "Coast Clique"

Reputation by the great majority of western grain dealers followed the effort of the San Francisco Grain Trade Association of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to win support for light wines and beers by attributing a fall in farm values and grain prices to prohibition. A circular and ballot was broadcast in April among grain associations, in which, after declaring the Pacific Coast organization had unanimously

## MR. FORD DECLARED TO BE "RECEPTIVE"

Campaign in His Behalf for Presidency Systematically Conducted

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, June 13—Henry Ford is a receptive and all but an avowed candidate for the presidency. That is the judgment of a highly trained and experienced political observer, who has just returned to Washington from a visit to Detroit. The object of his trip was to meet Mr. Ford and his chief counselors and to note their reaction to the wave of "Ford talk" which has recently swept over the country.

The observer is convinced that Mr. Ford is out for the presidency and that his most trusted lieutenants are conducting a quiet but none the less systematic campaign to capture it for him. They are concealing whether Mr. Ford would run as a Republican or a Democrat. Their present-hour strategy is to lean back, in an attitude of apparent nonchalance, and wait until the "Ford movement" which they concede is "colossal" has reached a point where it is impossible to inveigle Mr. Ford himself into talking about the presidency. His pose is one of amused indifference, amounting, as his recent caller from Washington puts it, to "pooh-poohing" the idea. It is difficult for interviewers of any kind to reach Mr. Ford, if their known object is to talk about the presidency. Visitors virtually must pledge themselves to keep off that subject. The observer in question gathered the distinct impression that the Ford headquarters staff has decided upon mystery and silence as the wisest tactics. The evident purpose is to make a nomination run after Mr. Ford instead of having him run after it. Detroit and Dearborn look upon such bone and sinew as the "Ford movement" has as being derived from a wide, popular, non-partisan and bipartisan "demand." It apparently has been determined to do nothing and to say nothing that would jeopardize a position looked upon as strategic in the highest degree. The observer rather thinks the Ford people are hugging the theory

Chamber Denies Support

Not only have disclaimers poured in from grain dealers, but past and present officers of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce declare their organization has absolutely no hand in the attack on the Constitution, despite the constant use which has been made of the chamber's name close to that of the Grain Trade Association's on letterheads and wet propaganda.

The chamber's board of directors flatly rejected an invitation to sponsor the balloting. The idea put forward by the association that prohibition has caused a decrease in farm prices is termed "pure nonsense" by Chester Rowell, university regent, economist, and prominent member of the chamber, while Wallace M. Alexander, past president, and Colbert Coldwell, president-elect, declare no one "seriously contends" that the grounds of the association's arguments hold water.

"We know nothing about this association," says the American Hay and Grain Association of Marietta, O., "but the hand of the 'boos' gang is more discernible, through their influence, perhaps, with the leaders of the association, than the hand of the association itself."

Wet Argument Set Forth

The gist of the wet argument is found in a brochure issued by the San Francisco association in support of its modification stand. It reads:

"The United States Government, through the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, made public announcement during the past few days that the average decline in the last three years in value of all plow lands of the United States amounts to 22 per cent of the value of such lands. A decline that aggregates thousands of millions of dollars falling entirely upon the farmer."

This decline in plow land values is not remarkable when it is considered that the pre-prohibition annual consumption of grain in the United States of America for the manufacture of admittedly non-intoxicating 2½ per cent beer amounted to about 136,000,000 bushels, requiring approximately 5,000,000 acres of plow lands, a total area of about 8000 square miles.

Answers from Texas to Ohio to the foregoing argument, which virtually upholds the theory that return of prosperity rests on return of the brewery, speak for themselves, indicating that the American grain dealer, like the American farmer, stands for prohibition enforcement.

"Wine and Beer" Canvass

in Grain Belt Denounced

by San Francisco Chamber

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 2 (Staff Correspondence)—The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is in no way connected with the wet canvass of the San Francisco Grain Trade Association, now checking returns of 1500 "light wine and beer" ballots recently sent to members and affiliated organizations of the National Grain Dealers Association.

Though the Trade Association is a member of the Chamber, the board of directors of the latter organization have turned down flatly an invitation to sponsor the balloting, and outspoken opposition to the ballot has been voiced by members and officers.

The chamber follows a fixed policy of refraining from all fractional and mercenary activities.

Chester Rowell, university regent, economist and prominent member of the chamber, Wallace M. Alexander, past president, and Colbert Coldwell, president-elect, all agreed in interviews with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that prohibition has not decreased land or grain values as charged by the association, and that this argument is being used merely as a "baiting point" for the return of the brewery. Post bellum economic deflation, and not the dry law, has shrunk land values, they say.

Commenting on the association's circular letter, stating that by "unanimous vote" members decided to aid the

## Canadians Who Visited Washington to Settle Alien Property Question



Officials at White House With Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, Just Before Being Presented to President Harding. Front Row, Left to Right—Henry Getty Chilton, Counselor of British Embassy; Mr. Hughes; Sir Lomer Gouin, Minister of Justice of Canada; D. L. Newcomb, Deputy Minister of Justice. Back Row, Left to Right—Thomas M. Mulvey, Undersecretary of State; Martin Conboy; A. B. Copp, Secretary of State of Canada; M. D. Purdy.

## SOFIA GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO URGE OUTLET ON AEGEAN

Bulgarians to Protest Cession of Karagatch to Turks—Strict Censorship in Force

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 13—The cables from Bulgaria are still subjected to rigorous control and it is obvious the new Government will only permit the dispatch of news favorable to its own cause. Many internal wires have been cut, however, so even Sofia has an imperfect knowledge of what is going on in the provinces. The Government claims to have suppressed the peasant opposition, including that organized under Mr. Boteff, former president of the Sobranje at Radomir. It is said in fact that all the former ministers only Alexander Stamboulsky himself remains at liberty and that he is surrounded in a forest near Tartar Bazarjik.

The present indications all tend to suggest that the revolutionaries, with the obvious assistance of the military element, have rendered their position as secure as possible under the circumstances. What, if any, internal developments will follow remains to be seen, and for the present all reports should be treated with reserve.

Far more important at this juncture is the international effect of the coup. That the Balkan situation may be thrown into the melting pot was indicated in this correspondence at the outset. It will be some little time before the recrudescence of the old Bulgarian spirit can show itself, but it is significant that before it has consolidated the local régime the old gang has announced its intention of protesting against the cession of Karagatch to Turkey, pressing for an outlet on the Aegean and falling that threatening to seek one on the Danube.

True, there is promise of respect for the Nish accord, which postulates recognition to Serbia's possession of Central-Macedonia, but that question doubtless will be raised again once the chauvinistic appetite has been whetted. Serbia, Greece and Rumania, therefore, are watching the situation with anxious eyes.

Legation in Paris Declines to Recognize New Government

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 13—According to the Bulgarian legation here, Mr. Vassiliev, who declares himself the representative of the new Government under Professor Zankoff, will not be allowed to supersede the representatives of the Stamboulsky Government in Paris. The situation is not regarded as settled. It is believed that although the coup has succeeded for the moment the new cabinet cannot maintain itself in power. At any rate, the legation officials remain at their posts and state that they do not recognize Mr. Vassiliev who, before the Paris press, announced himself authorized to speak on behalf of the pronouncement government.

But the legation alone pretends it can speak and General Savoff continues to be accredited by Bulgaria. It is in communication with the Stamboulsky Government and is enjoining not to execute the orders of an illegal government established only at Sofia. It is stated that Professor Zankoff is quite unknown to the general inhabitants of Bulgaria. The revolutionaries have succeeded in isolating Sofia from the rest of the country, but the present army of 100,000 volunteers is constantly growing and is getting ready to punish the usurpers. Even if Mr. Stamboulsky himself has, as reported, been made a prisoner, others will take his place.

## GREEK RULE FINDS FAVOR IN CYPRUS

Conference Shows Inhabitants Firmly Attached to Idea

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, June 13—The question of bringing Cyprus under Greek rule has again arisen. The National Assembly on the island held a conference, attended by the mayors of the towns, members of municipal councils, societies and organizations, in addition to 300 representatives of various companies, at which a resolution was passed declaring the population firmly attached to the idea of the island being united with Greece.

"If England persists in its unjust refusal," says the resolution, "then Cyprus will demand political liberty to handle the problem in its own way." Mr. Arouse, a member of the National Council, has been delegated to go to London to submit the resolution to the British Government.

Meanwhile, Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Premier of Greece, has been requested to plead Cyprus' cause with the British.

Before its dispersal the Assembly

## FRENCH ANXIOUS FOR BRITISH ACCORD

All Parties Endeavoring to Keep Open Door—Evidences of Mutual Good Will

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 13—The capital fact in the Anglo-Franco-German dispute is that the conversations between France and England continue. Both sides wish to keep an open door. Yesterday news concerning certain tendencies manifested in the British Cabinet caused considerable embarrassment here, but nevertheless even the Havas agency's statement was accepted at its face value, the Quai d'Orsay refused to declare that there was a deadlock. It became obvious that the French are anxious to reach an accord with the British, even though at the present moment their views are widely different.

The chief difference, perhaps, is that the French wish for a German surrender before discussing a reparations plan even with the Allies, while

## Peace and Stability Are Aims of New Bulgarian Government, Says Minister of Foreign Affairs

SOPIA, June 12 (3:10 P. M.) (AP)—Peace and stability for Bulgaria, with the aim of its international obligations and harmony with its neighbors are the aims of the new Bulgarian Government, declared Christo Kaloff, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a statement given to The Associated Press this afternoon.

The Parliament was dissolved by royal decree upon the theory that it was elected by methods that resulted in charges of fraud and wholesale violence against the deposed Premier, Alexander Stamboulsky. The date of the new elections, which the Constitution provides must occur within two months, has not yet been fixed, Professor Zankoff said. A permanent ministry will be formed on the basis of these elections.

Members of the Government point to the national character of the present Administration, as indicated by the inclusion of members of all parties except the Communists.

The aims of the present Government are the advancement of the peaceful life of the country, with the same opposition to war as that maintained by the last Government. No external protests or anxieties of any kind need be caused by the change of government. It was a civil movement, using the military arm to solve the internal problem of Bulgaria's intolerable situation.

Bulgaria will adhere with absolute

## Island of Cyprus Favors Hellenic Rule



Mediterranean Island Chooses Delegates to Place Its Case Before Great Britain

chanted enthusiastically the Greek national hymn. All the while mounted policemen kept vigilant watch over the premises in which the conference was held.

The Greek papers, commenting on the event, doubt whether the British will welcome the proposition set forth by the Assembly.

## TWO-MAN CARS DEMANDED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 13—An ordinance forbidding the operation of any surface car without at least two employees has been presented by E. C. Curley, alderman, for action by the Board of Aldermen.

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light wine campaign because 3% per cent beer is "non-intoxicating" and its manufacture would restore economic rehabilitation through diversion of 135,000,000 bushels of grain annually to breweries, Mr. Rowell says.

The idea that the Volstead Act has anything to do with the decrease in the price of farm land is, of course, pure nonsense. The first year of national prohibition, the year 1920 when it was first enforced, was marked by a spectacular rise in land prices. Prohibition had no more to do with this rise than with the decrease now. Land went up with the war and post-war increase in the price of farm products, with the inflation of currency and with excessive speculation in farm lands, largely by the farmers themselves, who had a surplus of cash and credit, and were not accustomed to other investments than land.

Now deflation comes as an economic reaction. In a recent trip through the farm states of the middle west, investigating the political aspects of the farm movement and the reasons for the farm prices with many informed people, I never once heard prohibition referred to as the cause of the present reaction in land prices.

The thing is of course inescapable anyway. The beverage market was never anything more than a minor factor in the use of grain. Whisky was used for liquor and very little corn, compared with the other uses. And even at the low estimate of a dollar's worth of whisky made out of five cents' worth of corn, every dollar's worth of corn sold for distillation reduced the purchasing power of the community for other corn products \$20.

#### Foreign Conditions Blamed

Everyone knows, including the brewery interests, that the decrease in the market and therefore in the price of American grain is due primarily to European conditions, and there is no strict prohibition in Europe. Again the invention of modern farm machinery has had many times more effect on the consumption of farm products than prohibition could possibly have had, even if all the grain not turned into drink had been subtracted from the demand.

The fact is that there is not now and never was any business argument against prohibition. Whisky and beer manufacturing has never "paid" anyone except those interests who made a direct profit from selling it.

Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Alexander said that no one seriously contends that prohibition has been the cause of the 22 per cent land decrease, nor did the United States Department of Agriculture charge this decrease to prohibition. It remained for the grain dealers to read into a casual economic observation of the department an inference deduced from facts, but from selfish desires to bring back the brewery and distillery. Not the farmer but liquor profits are said to be the concern of the grain men favoring light wine and beer.

#### National Members Aroused Over Modification Attempt

TOLEDO, O., June 5 (Special Correspondence).—Publication, without comment, of the San Francisco Grain Trade Association's letter appealing for the legalization of light wines and beer, in "Who is Who in the Grain Trade," official organ of the Grain

Dealers National Association, aroused a storm of criticism among many members. So strenuous were the remonstrances against what members believed might be erroneously taken as representing the alignment of the national organization with the liquor interests, that the May 20 issue of the paper contained an editorial explaining that the association has never taken any step to aid the prohibition modificationists.

#### Editorial Reprinted

This editorial, captioned "Association is Neither 'Wet' Nor 'Dry,'" begins with reprinting a communication received from the American Hay & Grain Company of Marietta, O., which follows:

We recently received the enclosed booklet together with a card asking for a straw vote on legislation to modify the Volstead Act, from the Grain Trade Association of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. This to our minds is a pretty smooth piece of diplomacy on the part of the booze ring. We know nothing about this association but the hand of the booze gang is more discernible through their influence perhaps with a few leaders of the association than the hand of the association itself. The whole movement has the earmarks of a cunningly devised plan so camouflaged as to hide the real object and to make it appear to the members of the Grain Dealers National Association that this letter has the endorsement of the association.

#### Wet Propaganda Assailed

The merits of the issue involved are not the concern of the Grain Dealers National Association. We seriously object to having it used as a cat's-paw to further the propaganda of the booze ring. The liquor element. That should be of course, as we understand, beyond the realm of the association's activity but the person in the connection, by their cunningly devised scheme, created the impression with at least a portion of our membership that the association endorses the principles set forth in this booklet.

Our first impression was that this article was published in and copied from the Grain Dealers Journal, but as the issue from which it was taken was dated April 20 and the Grain Dealers Journal was published April 17 and 25 it would seem that it was in some other booklet.

We are not registering a complaint but simply desire to express our views in the matter and regardless of what the person in the connection may not believe that you would intentionally permit our association to become involved in an issue of this character.

#### Many Views Expressed

The editorial continues with the explanation that the above is but one of a number of communications received from the members of the association with the light wine and beer appeal letter, some being for and some against modification. The editorial continues:

Prohibition is now the law of the land. That law must be obeyed. You cannot ignore one act and enforce another. We wish the people to have respect for law and order. While the Volstead Act is on the statute books it should be enforced, and the Grain Dealers National Association is in favor of enforcing it.

With the publishing of this editorial, the periodical announces that its columns are closed to the controversy.

#### Closing of Breweries Had Little Effect on Price, Says Big Dealer

LARNED, Kan., June 5 (Special Correspondence).—J. B. Brown, president of the Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers' Association, expresses himself as strongly opposed to the campaign to secure a modification of the Volstead Act, for the purpose of legalizing the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. Mr. Brown is head of an association of 270 co-operative farmers' elevators in Kansas, with a total of 40,000 stockholders in the local elevators, and representing as many more farmer patrons.

None of the elevator houses has less than 100,000 bushels of wheat in crop year and from that up to 1,000,000 bushels annually. In regard to the effort to modify the Volstead Act, Mr. Brown made the following statement:

The effort to secure from Congress a modification of the Volstead Act, so as to legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer, using the argument that the prohibiting of the manufacture of alcoholic liquors has worked a hardship on the grain farmers of America because of the loss of market formerly supplied by the brewers, is, in my opinion, principally camouflage on the part of those who would bring the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors back into the United States as a legalized business, and who are using the "light wines and beer" pretense as an entering wedge in the accomplishment of the main purpose.

Without having available at the moment the actual figures, I doubt if the price of barley at this time, or for that matter, at any time since the Volstead Act went into effect, is or has been as low as it was when the breweries were in full operation. In my opinion, the closing of the breweries has done little, if any, effect upon the price of grains generally, certainly not with wheat and corn. However, assuming that there might be a shade better price with the brewers in the market for small grains, it would affect only isolated districts of the country, and would in no measure compensate for the great injury which would come to the Nation by the return of light wines and beer.

In my opinion, the legalizing of light wines and beer would double the present cost of enforcing the Volstead law, and I consider it a dangerous thing for the American people to even permit the reconsideration of the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

Survey Shows South Dakota Members Stand for Enforcement

SIoux FALLS, S. D., June 4 (Special Correspondence).—Charles Eyer, of this city, secretary of the South Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers' Association, declined to make an official statement in its behalf of the South Dakota association, in reference to the stand of the members as to proposed modification of the Volstead Act. "The South Dakota association," said Mr. Eyer, "has never officially gone on record on this question."

So far as known, there has not been a movement among the members to have the association take up the proposition at its next convention of declaring for the legalizing of the sale of light wines and beer. It is reported by those in touch with the sentiment of many of the members that they

stand for the enforcement of the Volstead Act, without any modification, while there are others who, it is said, favor a modification, so the sale of light wines and beer would be legalized.

#### Volstead Act Not Responsible for Present Prices, Says Dakotan

FARGO, N. D., June 4 (Special Correspondence).—Commenting on the decision of the Grain Trade Association of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to aid in a campaign to obtain modification of the Volstead Act so as to legalize manufacture and sale of light wines and beer, R. F. Gunkelman, president of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of North Dakota, made public the following statement:

I am of the opinion that the majority of the members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of North Dakota would be opposed to any modification of the Volstead Act to allow manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. Personally, I am of the opinion that the Volstead Act is in no way responsible for prices that are being paid for grain or grain products.

#### Farmers Anti-Wine and Beer, Says Dakota Farmers' Chief

BALTIMORE, S. D., June 5 (Special Correspondence).—A. L. Berg, president of the South Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Association, said:

Nobody within my sphere is in favor of a return of light wines and beer. An occasional few might favor the return, but if it were put to a vote by the farmers, it would undoubtedly be voted down 2 to 1. The farmers think the liquor interests are using this dictum of light wines and beer as an opening wedge to return to the old days, and that once this is allowed it will spur them on to greater agitation and the coming of legislation which would destroy beyond the people's control and voice.

From the viewpoint of better prices for barley and corn, it would take considerable time to get the minds of all children who attend American public schools. We consider and hold that this propaganda is un-American in essence, and is in intent subversive of the fundamental facts of this Nation's history.

#### Akron Grain and Milling Men Turn Down San Francisco Plea

AKRON, O., June 5 (Special Correspondence).—Efforts by San Francisco grain association interests to influence the farmers of the United States to change their uncompromising attitude toward any modification of the Eighteenth Amendment and no encouragement from grain men and a canvass of those prominently engaged in the grain and milling business here discloses.

M. M. Mell, engaged in the grain business in this county for more than 18 years, stated that in his opinion grain associations might certainly be in a bad way if they were using the Volstead Act as an excuse to influence farmers to produce more barley, or as an alleged reason for falling off in the acreage of certain grains. "I am not in favor of a modification of prohibition enforcement," said Mell, "as long as a law is on the books it should be obeyed."

A similar statement was made by a principal of the firm of Burgan & Sons, Cuyahoga Falls elevator concern, many years in business. "In our opinion," The Christian Science Monitor representative was told, "there should be a stricter enforcement of prohibition. It is nonsense to write to farmers and complain about the situation. The farmers want prohibition or they would not have voted for it."

#### Illinois in Dry Column

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 5 (Special Correspondence).—Lawrence Farlow, secretary of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Association, in commenting upon the move of the Grain Trade Association of the San Fran-

#### Graduation Gifts

IN ARTIFICIAL PEARL NECKLACES

Our Special A \$5  
Our Special AA \$10  
Others \$15, \$25, \$35, \$50,  
\$65, \$75, \$100

Long Jeweler

41 SUMMER ST. BOSTON

isco Chamber of Commerce to secure modification of the Volstead Act to legalize light wines and beer, said he personally is opposed to any such move but did not care to speak officially for the Illinois association. He was of the opinion, nevertheless, that the great majority of Illinois grain dealers were like himself, strictly dry.

#### KNIGHTS OF MALTA UPHOLD DRY LAW

Convocation Charges Attempt to Neutralize Histories

The twenty-eighth annual convocation of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, Ancient and Illustrious Order, Knights of Malta, closed a two-day session last night in Malta Temple, Gilman Square, Somerville.

Reports of the several officers and committees evidence the prosperous condition of the order in this jurisdiction.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed during yesterday's session:

Resolved, That this Grand Commandery of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, Ancient and Illustrious Order, Knights of Malta, in annual convocation assembled, do by unanimous vote declare our hearty, unreserved and unqualified endorsement and citizen appreciation of all and our national constitution law of this great Nation. The Eighteenth Amendment which restricts the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, we believe has a most important bearing upon the welfare of our Nation.

This amendment, now a part of our national Constitution, we as sincere believers in law enforcement record our willingness to sustain, believing that bearing upon the welfare of our Nation, it is essential to personal efficacy, civic peace and national prosperity.

Be it resolved, That this Grand Commandery of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, A. & I. Order, Knights of Malta, as a body of American citizens, organized on a basis of fraternity and brotherhood, for the opening wedge to return to the old days, and that once this is allowed it will spur them on to greater agitation and the coming of legislation which would destroy beyond the people's control and voice.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; rising temperatures; moderate variable winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat warmer.

Southern New England: Cloudy tonight; Thursday fair with rising temperatures; moderate to east shifting to north and northwest winds.

Weather Outlook

The barometric pressure was quite uniform Tuesday night east of the Rocky Mountains, but a center of minimum pressure over the Carolinas.

There have been showers within the last 24 hours in the south Atlantic and east Gulf states, Tennessee, the Ohio and the upper Mississippi valleys.

Northern New England states and New York the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday with moderate temperatures, but with considerable cloudiness on the southern coast.

Official Temperatures

(4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ..... 48 Kansas City ..... 66  
Buffalo ..... 52 Memphis ..... 66  
Boston ..... 58 Montreal ..... 66  
Chicago ..... 58 Nantucket ..... 56  
Cincinnati ..... 58 New Orleans ..... 74  
Cleveland ..... 58 New York ..... 62  
Denver ..... 58 Philadelphia ..... 62  
Des Moines ..... 58 Portland, Me. ..... 62  
Detroit ..... 58 Portland, Ore. ..... 58  
Evanston ..... 58 St. Louis ..... 66  
Hartford ..... 58 St. Paul ..... 66  
Havana ..... 78 Washington ..... 62

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#### SOFIA GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO PRESS FOR AEGEAN OUTLET

(Continued from Page 1)

loyalty to her international obligations and perform every international engagement as formerly. It will not raise any new questions.

So far as Bulgaria's neighbors are concerned her policy will be to cultivate harmony with all the Balkan states, with a view to co-operation to promote peace and industry in Bulgaria and all the Balkan countries.

All sensational reports that the change in government is a military movement are maliciously false. There are two university professors in the Cabinet, Alexander Zankoff (the Premier), and Lasko Mikov, the Minister of Agriculture. The only military member of the Cabinet is Col. Ivan Voulkoff, the Minister of War.

It is a significant fact that despite the reports spread abroad of Macedonian participation in this movement conducted by leaders of all the political parties to end the Stambouliak regime, no Macedonian is a member either of the military force that disbanded the yellow guard or of the new Cabinet. The Macedonian organization itself is keeping its hands strictly off the situation in Bulgaria, and its intervention would not be tolerated.

A favorable indication of the enhanced confidence in Bulgarian under the new government is the continued rise of the lev, despite the fears that its rise would be temporarily checked. The lev today was 86 to the dollar against 88 yesterday.

Mr. Stambouliak, accompanied by a single friend, is reported to be fleeing on horseback through the mountains of Central Bulgaria in the direction of the city of Pirdop, pursued by a detachment of troops from Philippopolis and Tatar Bazarjik. The later advice, however, indicated he had been deserted by virtually all these followers.

The Bulgarian Telegraphic Agency says it is authorized to deny formally the Macedonian leader, Mr. Alexandrov, had any part in the overthrow of the Stambouliak Government. The announcement adds that there is no connection whatsoever between the Macedonian movement and the revolutionary regime in Bulgaria.

The former Minister of Justice, Mr. Doerringer, who was arrested yesterday, was taken while trying to reach the Turkish frontier. He said he fled because he believed the revolutionary movement was engineered by the Macedonian autonomists. Once in custody, however, he changed his opinion, asserting: "I see now that it is a political movement purely Bulgarian."

The overthrow of the Stambouliak Government is commented on with enthusiastic optimism by newspapers of divergent political opinions.

#### Greece Not to Mix in Internal Affairs of Bulgaria at Present

By Special Cable

ATHENS, June 13.—Mr. Alexandris, the Foreign Minister, upon his return here stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he was satisfied with the reception given him at Bucharest and Belgrade and the prospect of a strengthening of the ties between Greece, Rumania, and Serbia.

Questioned regarding Greece's attitude toward the Bulgarian revolution, he said his Government could not remain indifferent, but for the present it would not mix in the internal affairs of Bulgaria. He considered it fortunate that Greece, at this juncture, was not involved in a new war, while the Balkan outlook threatens to bring about Bulgarian-Turkish unity.

Greece considers the Bulgarian revolution as a sort of Fascist movement, with the Military and Macedonian parties predominating, tending to create new complications in the Balkans, despite the Bulgarians' assurance to the contrary.

The internal situation here is firmer in view of the possible outside danger. French loan offers made to the Greek Government have been rejected, the revolutionary Government having improved the country's finances without foreign aid.

#### Civil War Reported

BELOGRADE, June 13 (P).—Dispatches to Yugoslav newspapers from Tzarineo (Tzaribrod) today report civil war throughout the greater part of Bulgaria. Two former Cabinet ministers, Mr. Obot and Mr. Douparinoff, are said to have been killed during an engagement with revolutionary troops.

King Alexander has returned hurriedly to Belgrade and a Cabinet meeting was called for tonight to consider the Bulgarian situation.

The Finance Minister announced a 10 per cent cut in the number of functionaries, the imposition of higher taxes, particularly upon farmers, who now pay little, and the payment of interest, heretofore suspended, on the old loans, in order to restore confidence abroad. The Minister instanced the increased exports of the country, the more favorable exchange rates, and the rise of Yugoslav bonds in the American markets as the result of Yugoslavia's financial house cleaning.

#### Outbreak Called Threat to Peace

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, June 13.—Officials here regard the Bulgarian outbreak as a threat to the peace of the Balkans. The Bulgarian Minister in Athens declared that the revolution was peacefully carried out, but the question is asked in the press here how any power, "sponsoring a bandit policy," could entertain peaceful notions.

#### BOSTON PEONY SHOW TO OPEN SATURDAY

The annual exhibition of peonies by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at Horticultural Hall next Saturday and Sunday. The weather conditions this year are favorable for a good display of this popular flower. There will be also exhibits of other seasonal flowering plants. The largest commercial peony growers in New England will be represented, and of especial interest will be the exhibits of the new seedling varieties.

On both afternoons at 3 o'clock a lecture on peony culture will be given by Dr. Robert T. Jackson of Peterborough, N. H. The exhibition and lectures are free to all. The exhibition will be open from 12 m. to 9 p. m. on Saturday and from 1 to 9 p. m. on Sunday.

#### Amoskeag Plant to Close

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 13.—Announcement was made today by the Amoskeag Woolen Company that the cotton department would close down Friday, June 23, for two weeks.

"Conditions in our business necessitate a brief curtailment," the posted announcements read. The worsted and mechanical departments will not be affected. Curtailment in the cotton department will affect about 11,000 operatives.

#### MR. FORD DECLARED TO BE "RECEPTIVE"

(Continued from Page 1)

that both the Republicans and the Democrats are so bent on winning in 1924 that, in good time, they will be hunting Ford.

Of the motor magnate's ability to have his name presented officially to either great nominating convention the expert investigator came away in no doubt. To secure the endorsement of Michigan Republicans, as the observer puts it, Mr. Ford "will only have to lift a finger," while to become the favorite son of Michigan Democrats, "he'll only have to lift half a finger." Whether anything will be done, even to this moderate extent, no one visiting Detroit or Dearborn can find out.

#### Has Shrewd Advisers

That Mr. Ford is shrewdly advised is plainly apparent. Visitors glean promptly that the two men closest to him are Ernest G. Liebald and Alfred Luckoff. Mr. Liebald is his "confidential man" and Mr. Luckoff is his personal attorney. They do not talk "Ford for President" blatantly, but convey the unmistakable impression that their chief is definitely in the race. Mr. Ford, despite his benevolence and altruism as an employer, can be the sternest of "bosses" on occasion. It is inconceivable that his principal coadjutors, whose every breath springs from Mr. Ford's own nostrils, would continue to tolerate, abet and encourage the presidential talk if it were disagreeable to Mr. Ford. With all his inadequacies in the realm of history and literature, Ford is shrewd. Anybody who fancies the "Ford for President" movement is proceeding against his will or without his knowledge is unquestionably mistaken, to put it mildly.

At Dearborn, Mr. Ford's residential seat, the "Ford for President" national club has its headquarters. Officially it has no connection with the Ford business interests, and anybody seeking to establish such a link would have his troubles. Yet from some center, unseen but magnificently conducted, a nation-wide Ford campaign is in full swing. The observer herein quoted is positively persuaded on that score, after his recent soundings in Michigan.

Mr. Ford himself will see people and talk freely—on everything except the presidency.

A United States Senator from the western country, who says his section is full of "Ford talk," believes it will grow between now and convention time. "At a certain moment in the Democratic convention," he opines, "the bosses now opposed to him may think differently when their hankering for victory and campaign funds become really whetted."

#### LIBRARY EXAMINATION

Examination of persons seeking positions in the Boston Public Library will be held at the central library in Copley Square next Saturday. An examination consisting of general questions will be at 9 a. m. and one in languages at 2 p. m.

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## WASHINGTON ASKS 12-MILE LIMIT IN RECIPROCAL PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

authorities is that through the treaty making power, the executive branch of the Government, with the assent of the senate, could sufficiently modify the rigid provisions of the prohibition law to permit ships' liquor to be brought within the three-mile limit as sealed stores. It is also regarded as practicable to provide by treaty for the movement of liquor in transit through American territory.

Emphasis has been laid in the informal discussions upon the fact that the suggested treaties must provide as a reciprocal matter for extension to 12 miles from shore of the right of search for commodities that are contraband under the laws of either of the signatory powers.

The legal basis on which Administration officials depend lies in their interpretation of that clause of the prohibition amendment which prohibits transportation of liquor within American territory for beverage purposes. Any common sense view of the amendment, it is contended, must hold that the clause "for beverage purposes" must also be read as meaning for beverage use within American territory, to which alone the amendment applies.

### Elastic Interpretation

On that construction, it is pointed out, sealed stores of ships' liquor are not to be regarded as under transportation within American territory for beverage purposes within American territory. Similarly, liquor in transit from one foreign port to another but passing through American territory is not to be regarded as for beverage use within American territory.

Under this interpretation it is considered feasible to make such modification of ship liquor and in transit regulations as might meet the legitimate needs of foreign nations.

It is also held, however, that it would not be reasonable for foreign countries to demand that sealed ship liquor stores be admitted under protection of their flags within the three-mile limit, and at the same time to insist upon the absolute protection their flags accord to hovering rum smugglers outside the three-mile limit.

It is within the scope of this proposed reciprocal arrangement, applying to specific articles of contraband and to nothing else, and involving no departure from the accepted world practice of maintaining territorial jurisdiction up to the three-mile limit only, to ease the situation of ships without any infringement of American sovereignty, officials here contend, and at the same time to advance materially the enforcement of American prohibition laws without militating in any way against the legitimate commercial enterprises of foreign nations.

Up to the present time, conversations on the subject have been purely informal. The question of liquor stores for crews of foreign ships within the three-mile limit has not yet come up in the discussions and there is no indication as to how it may be treated. The suggestion of a 12-mile limit, now revived, first came to the front almost a year ago. On June 26, 1922, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, communicated with the British Government, relative to the hovering of British liquor smuggling craft off American shores and proposed a treaty, "authorizing the authorities of each government to exercise the rights of search of vessels of the other powers beyond the three-mile limit of territorial waters to the extent of 12 miles from shore."

**British Once Opposed**  
The British Government, replying on Oct. 13, pointed out that it had consistently opposed any extension of the limit of territorial waters in the past, and said it did not feel it could "properly acquiesce in order to meet a temporary emergency, in the abandonment of the principle to which it attaches great importance."

It was pointed out today that the Supreme Court in its decision of April 30 in the ship liquor cases left it to the Administration to determine to what extent it would enforce the Eighteenth Amendment so far as foreign ships are concerned. The court said that "of course the local sovereign (the United States) may out of consideration to public policy choose to forgo the exertion of its jurisdiction or to exert the same in only a limited way, but this is a matter resting solely in its discretion."

This declaration by the court followed, however, that part of the decision in which it was stated that foreign merchant ships within American territorial limits were during their stay entitled to the protection of American laws "and correlatively bound to yield obedience to them."

The court added that it was settled that the prohibition amendment had been made to cover both domestic and foreign merchant ships when within the territorial waters of the United States.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 13 (Special)—The first vessel to reach here from the Orient since the new United States

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## How to Do the Job



ship liquor ruling went into effect, the Africa Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, a leading Japanese shipping line, landed her supply of liquor in the city before proceeding to Seattle. The liquor will be picked up here when the ship sails again for the Far East. The temporary landing of liquor here is expected to become a general custom among trans-Pacific shipping companies.

### Enforcement Agents Prepare to Crush Detroit Liquor Drive

DETROIT, June 13 (AP)—Plans for a crushing blow against the illicit liquor traffic in the Detroit River district were being mapped out here today at a series of conferences between E. C. Yellowley, chief field representative of federal prohibition enforcement agents, James R. Davies, federal prohibition director for Michigan, and Earl J. Davis, United States District Attorney for the eastern Michigan district.

### Steamer Majestic Leaves With Depleted Liquor Stocks

SOUTHAMPTON, June 13—The Majestic sails from this port today as the first "dry" British liner bound for New York.

In an effort to estimate the thirst of the passengers, about 500 of whom are booked in the first saloon, the White Star Line issued blank forms asking each ticket holder to state his needs. It is doubtful how far this method will help the company avoid jettisoning its liquor stores at the three-mile limit as several passengers failed to fill out the forms.

Heretofore, the Majestic has carried liquor supplies averaging 60,000 bottles of beer, 3600 bottles of wine and 3000 of various spirits. It is understood that today she is taking 3000 bottles of beer, 240 of wine and 200 of miscellaneous liquors for her first cabin passengers. How the needs of the other classes have been estimated is not known.

The Majestic's experience with the new United States ruling is awaited eagerly by the other steamship companies, which expect to be aided in their own calculations by the results of her tentative computation.

## FRENCH ANXIOUS FOR BRITISH ACCORD

(Continued from Page 1)

currency and French politics. France would welcome allied unity, and particularly British advice to Germany to cease its obstruction. As England also would like, not only to bring the Ruhr enterprise to an end but to become friendly once more with France, nothing that could break the conversations will be decided. Lord Crewe, the British Ambassador, will make known to M. Poincaré today the present position of the Cabinet's deliberations.

In this connection it should be noted that for a whole day certain information which appeared to make the relations difficult and to wreck the hopes of an agreement was published in every French newspaper concerning the so-called decisions. This information, though given out in a semi-official form, was, it is now stated, pure invention. "Yet it was accepted as authentic at the Quai d'Orsay. Now it is asked how such a leakage was allowed, and how the distortion of facts occurred."

Le Matin openly suggested that some British politician, acquainted with the Cabinet's discussions, gave the version to the Havas agency. It not only speaks of an improper diplomatic maneuver but hints at the possibilities of financial maneuvers. The French Government is interested in discovering the precise sources of the error.

Undoubtedly all the ideas mentioned exist in the British Cabinet, but while there is a genuine wish to find a method of adjusting British views to those of the French, and while it has been decided to remain in communication through the chancelleries with the object of reaching an agreement, it is wrong to suppose that fixed and final resolutions have been taken by the Baldwin Government.

With the evidence of good will on both sides, with a determination at last to find a solution of European problems, the process of bridge building has begun and should continue quietly, persistently, and methodically until a sure footway across the Channel is constructed.

By Special Cable  
BRUSSELS, June 13—It is under-

stood that the Belgian Government is making new and pressing demarches to persuade the British Government to find a formula which will permit the allies to hold "conversations" on the subject of reparations. It believes that if London obtains from Berlin a temporary suspension of its passive resistance in the Ruhr Valley while the Allies are deliberating, it might be possible to find a way to start peace negotiations. Brussels is doing its utmost to reconcile the French and British viewpoints, and does not despair of satisfactory results.

## UNION OFFICERS EJECTED IN DUBLIN

### Jim Larkin Invades Irish Transport Workers' Headquarters

LONDON, June 13—Jim Larkin is reported from Dublin as having embarked upon a coup d'état not, as some apprehended, against the Free State, but merely to regain his old ascendancy over the transport union. According to a statement of the union executive committee, Larkin and about 100 followers invaded the union headquarters and Liberty Hall and ejected the officers, on the ground that they had been suspended.

This disturbance, while quite generally deplored, affords a degree of relief among some thoughtful observers who regarded Larkin's return to Ireland as the possible prelude to an outbreak of a more serious nature, so this news provokes the comment, "It might have been worse."

## BELGIUM SUBMITS SCHEME TO BRITAIN

### Reparations and German Note to Be Treated Separately—Fixes German Debt

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 13—As far as the actual controversy between France and Great Britain over the attitude to be adopted toward the German note is concerned, there is no change to report. The situation remains in effect precisely as indicated in the previous cable of The Christian Science Monitor representative. This may in some respects be regarded as unfortunate, but it is nevertheless true that delay is infinitely preferable to a decision which might precipitate a definite rupture of the entente cordiale. The policy of going slow, coupled with quiet, unbinding conversations which are taking place, will probably disclose a basis of compromise between the views of London and Paris. In addition to which there is always the chance that the exigencies of home politics may persuade M. Poincaré to unbend somewhat. As to this, the result of the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies at the end of the week will not be without interest.

The chief danger of this lack of precise development in a matter of supreme international importance, lies in the encouragement afforded to journalistic speculation.

### Erroneous Reports Circulated

Many erroneous reports have been put in circulation, and these culminated in a story emanating from the French semi-official Havas agency, which presumed to record the decision of the British Cabinet. In some respects this undoubtedly represented the trend of thought in certain individual official circles, but is far from being considered as the ruling of the Government, which as a matter of fact has reached no definite conclusions whatever.

In the meantime, Belgium has again stepped into the ring. Its ambassador has handed to Marquess Curzon a memorandum setting out the Belgian viewpoint concerning both reparations and the German note. It is notable because it proposes to split up the problem by treating the two questions separately, whereas the French demand the cessation of passive resistance as a condition to any negotiations. It is observed that the French regard this as a weakening of the Belgian position, one writer even calling it "treachery toward France. But Henri Jaspar, the Foreign Minister, is merely continuing his adopted policy which was only momentarily arrested by M. Poincaré's visit to Brussels.

The document under reference is somewhat voluminous. It cites the reparations "scheme" involving the control of German monopolies and a share of industrial profits, which was communicated to Paris, and capitalizes the German debt at 40,000,000,000 gold marks, actual value.

In addition it proposes an allied consultation with the view of drawing up a new total of Germany's indebtedness, increasing the Spa percentages to the advantage of France and Belgium, and pleads for the allied endorsement of the demand that Germany should redeem 6,000,000,000 paper marks circulated in Belgium at par exchange during the occupation. Germany's engagement to do this has never been executed.

Briefly put, the position today is that Great Britain and Belgium are working hard for the restoration of allied unity, the barrier to which is M. Poincaré's obstinate refusal to enter any discussion, save on the basis of the cessation of passive resistance.

## ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT ADVOCATED BY CANADIANS

### Members of Parliament Urge Reopening of Negotiations With United States—Progressives Oppose Proposal

OTTAWA, Ont., June 13 (Special)—Strong representations were made to the Canadian Government in the House of Commons last night to take immediate steps toward reopening negotiations with the United States Government looking to the construction of the St. Lawrence deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea, by which the lake cities may in time become accessible from the ocean. The pressure was exerted when the appropriation of \$11,800,000 for the Welland ship canal work, generally regarded as a unit in the greater effort, was under consideration.

George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, while not altogether refusing the requests, intimated that the Canadian Government was still of the opinion that the time for the development had not arrived. The advisability of reopening the negotiations was stressed in particular by W. M. Gorman of Welland and by John R. J. Manson of Port William and T. L. Church of Toronto. Mr. Gorman is a Liberal representative and the other two are Conservatives.

The Progressive members composing the western farm bloc were not in sympathy with the proposal for the St. Lawrence development, on the ground that the country could not afford the venture while struggling under the burden of the war debt. They were more strongly in support of the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. In the general discussion, members expressed the opinion that the completion of the Welland ship canal, which is scheduled for 1927 and at a cost of \$80,000,000, would save from 5 to 10 cents a bushel on the grain transportation charges, and would tend to take away a great deal of the business now enjoyed by the Erie Canal.

A year ago the United States Government, following the report of the International Joint Commission offered to discuss the advisability of the St. Lawrence development with the Canadian Government, but at that time the Canadian Government did not accept the offer.

### Henry W. Hill Opposes St. Lawrence Waterway Plan

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 13 (Special)—The charge that "the impelling force behind the St. Lawrence ship canal and power project was generated by the great power interests of the country on both sides of the international boundary," was made today by Henry W. Hill of Buf-

falo, N. Y., a member of the New York state commission opposed to the project, and president of the New York Waterways Association. Mr. Hill spoke before the thirtieth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, now in session here.

The project has received widespread endorsement throughout the western grain-growing region on the theory that the ship canal would serve to bring about lower rates on grain destined for export. It has been resisted by New York State, under the administrations of both the former Governor, Nathan E. Miller, and the present Governor, Alfred E. Smith.

"I think it must clearly appear to anyone familiar with the hearings before the International Joint Commission and the various interests represented at such hearings that the impelling force behind the St. Lawrence ship canal and power project was generated by the great power interests of the country on both sides of the international boundary," Mr. Hill declared. "That fact is one of vast importance in determining the attitude of the United States Government toward it. Congress may appropriate money for improving navigations for the purpose of increasing commerce and it may even take lands under navigable waters without compensation for that purpose but it cannot deprive riparian owners, nor states, of their vested property right without compensation under the guise of a navigation project, which in reality is a scheme to develop power."

## FRENCH BUDGET LOSS TURNED INTO SURPLUS

PARIS, June 13 (AP)—The French budget deficit of 3,750,000,000 francs is turned into a surplus of nearly 900,000,000 francs, and cited as comparing favorably with the American and British budgets, in the final report of the Senate's finance commission. The budget has been shuttled between the various commissions of the Chamber and Senate since last October. The receipts now are estimated at 23,651,000,000 francs and the expenses at 23,154,000,000 francs.

The surplus was obtained by reducing the expenses by 1,800,000,000 francs, increasing the Government estimates of probable income by 2,200,000,000 francs, and including the 500,000,000 francs owed to the Government by the railroads for war material.

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## MASONIC CLUBS IN VIVID PAGEANT

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ernor and Mayor

Along streets lined with cheering people, past crowded reviewing stands whereon stood the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, other officials, and Masons of years of prominence and usefulness in the Fraternity, the street pageant of the National League of Masonic Clubs marched this afternoon.

More than 30 floats lavishly designed and executed, represented as many Massachusetts chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, the society of wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Master Masons.

Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, retired, was the marshal, and the leader of the Yankee Division in the World War, who has been a Mason but a year or two, drew to himself a flattering proportion of the applause.

The members of the Masonic Clubs were clad in varied and striking uniforms which contrasted pleasingly with the civilian clothing of other bodies of marching Masons. The blue and white of the Blue Lodge of Master Masons were the dominant colors for the marchers' hat bands.

**Flag Prominent**  
Attesting the fraternity's patriotism, the display of United States flags was an outstanding feature. The colors fluttered in massed profusion at the head of each of the 14 divisions.

Remarkable demonstrations were made at the reviewing stands in front of the State House, where stood Chairman H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, a Thirty-Third Degree Mason, flanked by State officials, nearly every one of whom is a member of the Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and before the City Hall, where Mayor Curley received noisy recognition from the marching hosts who had not forgotten the stirring work of the Fraternity in the city's chief executive at the Copley-Plaza Hotel yesterday morning when he welcomed the Masonic clubs to Boston.

At Joy and Beacon streets, H. Melvin Allen, convention president; William L. Terhune, convention chairman and president of the Boston Masonic Club, and other Masons and convention officials sat in their automobiles to review the parade, which they had led through the streets of Boston to this point.

**Buildings Gayly Decorated**  
The buildings along the streets through which the marching column of 8000 men and women marched and rode today were decorated with red, white and blue bunting, the national flag and the familiar square and compass of Blue Lodge Masonry. Pennants were in the hands of many thousands of marchers and spectators.

The parade started from Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue. The line of march was from Arlington to Boylston and Tremont streets, Temple Place, Washington School, Beacon and Charles streets.

The following Eastern Star chapters were listed to have floats in today's parade:

Acacia of Wilmington, Boston Chapter, Ruth of Chelsea, Herbert F. French of Randolph, Salem of Salem, Undine of Revere, Wenona of Dorchester, Wollaston of Wollaston, Priscilla of Reading, Crystal of Chelsea, Highland of Somerville, Contentment of Dedham, Blue Hill of Hyde Park, Commonwealth of Somerville, Rexham of Marshfield, Aurora of Natick, Belmont of Belmont, Milton of Milton, Mizpah of Marlboro, Royall of Medford, Samoset of Norwood, Hannah Shaw of Middleboro, Mystic of East Boston, Middlesex of West Medford, Cambridge of Cambridge, Signet of Cambridge, Andover of Andover, Keystone of Boston, Hadassah of Dorchester, Vesta of Charlestown, Wellesley of Wellesley and Quincy of Quincy.

**The Divisions**  
The 14 divisions were formed as follows:

First, clubs from Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Georgia, Washington, D. C., and New Jersey; second, clubs from Pennsylvania; third, clubs from New York State; fourth, clubs and delegates from Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut; fifth, Massachusetts Police Square Club, with Hannah Shaw float, Danvers Club with Acacia float, Priscilla float, Salem Masonic Club, Ionic Masonic Club, Salem Chapter float, Roslindale Club, Herbert F. French float and Contentment Chapter float; sixth, Swampscott Masonic Club, Crystal Chapter float, Meridian Club, Natick Aurora float, New Bedford Masonic Club, Samoset float, Revere Masonic Club, and Undine Chapter float; seventh, Beverly Masonic Club, Highland float, Ruth Chapter float, Ipswich Masonic Club, Walcraft Masonic Club, Leominster Masonic Club, Commonwealth Chapter float, Needham Masonic Club and Ionic Masonic Club; eighth, East Boston Masonic Club; ninth, Fitchburg Masonic Club, Mizpah Chapter float, Framingham Masonic Club, Cambridge Chapter float, Signet Chapter float, Transit Club, Gato Club, Hour Glass Club, Middleton Club, Disciples of Hiram Club, Andover Masonic Club, and Andover Chapter float.

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Club, Andover Chapter float; thirteenth, Canopy Club, Trowel Club, Vineyard Haven Masonic Club, and Acadia Club; fourteenth, Boston Masonic Club, Swedish Masonic Club, Boston Chapter float, Belmont Chapter float, Blue Hill Chapter float, and Wollaston Chapter float.

**Business Meeting Hears**  
**Rear Admiral Countz**

Reports from the committee on by-laws, it was agreed today, after much discussion, to be mimeographed and distributed to the 329 delegates attending the eighteenth annual convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs. This decision, and a long discussion as to qualifications of individuals to be admitted to future convention sessions, occupied the bulk of the time of the second day's session of the convention in the ball room at the Copley Plaza Hotel this morning.

The convention adjourned shortly before noon without making any substantial progress in the transaction of business. The delegates discussed the report of the committee on resolutions as well as that of the committee on by-laws, although Robert I. Clegg of Detroit of the resolutions committee, and Arthur B. Eaton of Philadelphia of the by-laws committee, both protested that the talk was premature.

An effort was made to bring into open discussion on the floor of the convention resolutions adopted by the advisory board of the Masonic Clubs of the District of Columbia, which include a plan for a permanent organization with headquarters at the national capital. It was only when Mr. Clegg promised that his committee on resolutions would review these tentative resolutions and report tomorrow that the Washington men allowed the business of the convention to proceed.

The committee on credentials, through Edward A. MacKinnon, reported 424 votes in convention, and 329 delegates and 71 proxies recorded. He said 267 clubs are represented in the convention so far.

When Admiral Robert Countz, United States Navy, was introduced by Mr. Allen the delegates gave him hearty welcome. The admiral said that he believed the work of the League of Masonic Clubs was invaluable to Masonry and to the country and for that reason he would not limit attendance upon its sessions nor would he court aught but the widest publicity.

George MacHewer of Virginia reported that the campaign for a George Washington memorial in Virginia, where Washington had been initiated, passed and raised in Blue Lodge, had brought in \$20,000 of the \$100,000 estimated to be necessary.

**Books on Freemasonry**  
on Exhibition at Library

In recognition of the presence of a large number of Masons in the city, the Boston Public Library has arranged an exhibition of books relating to the history of Freemasonry. Among the interesting exhibits are a number of books devoted to George Washington as a Freemason, including "An Eulogy on the Life, Character and Services of Brother George Washington, Deceased, Pronounced at the Old South Meeting House, Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1800, by Brother Timothy Bigelow"; a facsimile of Benjamin Franklin's account with the Lodge of Masons, 1731-1737; and a facsimile of a list of the members of the Holy Lodge of St. John, Boston, 1736. There is displayed a broadside, "Declaration of the Freemasons of Boston and Vicinity, Dec. 31, A. D. 1831," signed by a number of Masons of Boston, and a quaint volume entitled, "Candid Disquisition of the Principles and Practices of the Antient & Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons," by Wellins Calcott, P. M., Reprinted and sold by Brother William McAlpine, in Marlborough Street, Boston, A. D. 1772.

Among other items are a number of Masonic song books. The earliest of these, entitled "La Lire Maconne," was published at The Hague in 1763. Other song books are "The Young Freemason's Assistant," Dumfries, 1784; "The Vocal Companion and Masonic Register," Boston, 1802, and "Masonic Melodies by Brother Luke Eastman," Boston, 1818. There are a number of editions of the "Freemason's Monitor," one of which, published in London in 1797, is written by a Royal Arch Mason, K. T. K. of M., etc., etc.

**Indianapolis Chosen for**  
**1924 Grotto Conclave**

CLEVELAND, June 12—Indianapolis will be the scene of the 1924 convocation of the Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. The choice was made today by the thirty-fourth annual convocation, in session here.

Resolutions recommending a federal department of education and urging all state legislatures to take advantage of the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Act, were adopted at the

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final session of the Supreme Council this morning. The resolutions were presented by H. M. Harter of Toledo, newly elected Supreme Grand Master.

Mr. Harter, in his address of acceptance this morning, outlined a program for establishment of a Grotto in every city of more than 100,000 population.

George H. Hatch of Rochester, N. Y., chairman of the special committee on education of disabled children, recommended that the proposal of E. Craig Pelouse, retiring Supreme Grand Master, for establishment of vocational schools be held in abeyance.

He said work of this kind already is being done extensively by the Mystic Shrine and other fraternal organizations.

Last night's revelry included street carnivals and dancing and ended with a burlesque parade. So dense was the crowd at the height of the festivities that downtown traffic was at a standstill.

The three-day convocation ends with the breaking up of the annual ball at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning, when a massed band will play.

**Masons to Visit Leviathan**

Delegates to the convention of Masonic Clubs in Boston will visit the United States Shipping Board Steam Leviathan tomorrow from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. and from 3 to 5 p. m. At the request of Mayor Curley, the Shipping Board has granted this privilege.

**BORDER RATES**  
**TOPIC OF REPORT**

**Board Said to Have No Jurisdiction**  
**Over B. & M. in Canada**

Jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over freight rates on American railroads that operate in the United States and Canada, is restricted to such rates as are made and charged on this side of the border, according to a report just filed with the commission by one of its examiners. This subject is a moot question and one that has been long disputed by various commercial interests, according to a high authority on the subject.

The case in point was brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the New England Paper and Pulp Traffic Association of Boston, concerning the inequality of rates on wood pulp from Daquang, Que., to East Ryegate, Vt., and to Groveton, N. H. A hearing was held at the Federal Building, Boston, last March, and the report of the examiner has just been filed. The Ryegate Paper Company of East Ryegate was charged 25 cents per 100 pounds on wood pulp shipped from Daquang, Que., to their plant, via the Boston & Maine Railroad. The rate to Groveton, N. H., via haul was only 21½ cents per 100.

This difference violates Section 4 of the Transportation Act of 1920, known as the long and short-haul clause. Unusual interest is shown in this case, on account of its involving the Boston & Maine, which operates in parts of Canada as well as in this country. The examiner's report recommends that repatriation be awarded the Ryegate Paper Company, on the basis of the difference between 21½ and 25, on all pulp so assessed. Should this report be accepted by the commission, the rate to Groveton would be directed to reduce its rates from the border to East Ryegate, to conform with the rate to Groveton, as recommended by the examiner.

**GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS**  
Two reappointments were sent to the Executive Council today by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, that of Lloyd Makepeace of Malden as a master in chancery for Middlesex County and that of John T. Burnett of Southboro as a member of the Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission.

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One of the largest and most complete stocks of Handkerchiefs in the city. Handkerchiefs for men, women and children. Inexpensive, medium price, or as elaborate as you desire.

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**"Oh, well, why shouldn't I get such crowds?"**  
Myron Green

**Myron Green Cafeterias**  
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## COMMENCEMENT PLANS AT TUFTS

Evening at the "Pops" Starts  
Busy Season—Class Day  
Falls on Friday

The big white tent between Goddard Chapel and the administration building already announces to visitors to Tufts College the nearness of Commencement.

Tomorrow night is Tufts Night at the "Pops." Friday is Class Day, with a baseball game with Dartmouth in the afternoon. Saturday is Alumni Field Day, with Tufts meeting Harvard on the diamond in the afternoon. Sunday the Baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Prof. Lee Sullivan McCollister, S.T.D., dean of Crane Theological School. On Monday will come the Commencement exercises, with distinguished guests as recipients of honorary degrees, and, in the afternoon, the twenty-fifth reunion of the class of 1898.

The full program of the Commencement season follows:

Thursday, June 14: Tufts Night at the "Pops," Symphony Hall.  
Class Day

Friday, June 15: Class day; 9:30 a. m., seniors' last chapel; 10:45 a. m., chapel exercises.  
Address: George Dana Younger of Manchester.

Music: Salem Cadet Band.  
Kenneth Lawrence Carr of Lawrence, Mass.; music by Edward Oscar Sampson of Swampscott, Mass.

The chapel exercises will be followed by a spread served in Goddard Gymnasium at 12:30 p. m.

The tree exercises begin at 2 p. m., and will be as follows:

Procession: tree exercises for Tufts. Harris Holland Whitney Jr. of Arlington, Mass.; for Jackson, Gladys Isaacs Porter of Ayer, Mass.; class history, Joel Warren Reynolds Jr. of Marblehead, Mass.; presentations of gifts, Reginald Bickford of Somerville, Mass.; marching band, the Alma Mater, alumni and undergraduates; cheering of buildings, old classes, graduating class, Tufts vs. Dartmouth, at the Oval at 4 p. m.

Fraternity and private spreads, 5:30 to 6:30 p. m.

Glee Club, at the Auditorium, 7:30 p. m. Concert, Salem Cadet Band, 8 to 10:30 p. m.

Class Day dance, 8 to 12 p. m.

The officers of the senior class are: President, Harold Elmer Rounds, of Boston; vice-president, Robert Joseph Stormont, of Chelsea, Mass.; secretary, John Kimball Phelan, of West Medford, Mass.; treasurer, Theodore Reginald Bickford, of Somerville, Mass.; marshal, Harvey Reginald Rice, of Arlington, Mass.; historian, Joel Warren Reynolds, of Marblehead, Mass.

The officers of the senior class of Jackson College are: Charles, Caroline L. Conant, of Littleton, Mass.; vice-president, Esther D. Fowler, of Amesbury, Mass.; secretary, Mae C. Plunder, of South Manchester, Conn.; treasurer, Dorothy C. Hilton, of Weymouth Heights, Mass.; marshal, Louise A. Russell, of Greenville, N. H.; historian, Gladys Isaacs Porter, of Ayer, Mass.

Class Day committee: Chairman, Stewart P. Crowell, of Stow, Mass.; Theodore R. Bickford, of Somerville, Mass.; Chester B. Rosendale, of Roslindale, Mass.; Dorothy C. Hilton, of Weymouth Heights, Mass.; John P. Hoag, of North Woburn, Mass.; Alfred E. Grant, of Everett, Mass.; Willard E. Morrell, of Wayland, Mass.; Ruth M. Reckers, of West Roxbury, Mass.; Alfred O. Shurlock, of West Medford, Mass.

**Commencement Day**  
The sixty-seventh commencement of Tufts College will occur on Monday, June 18. Graduation exercises will be held in the auditorium at 10:30 a. m. Luncheon will be served in Goddard Gymnasium at 12:30 p. m., followed by a band concert by the Salem Cadet Band, at 1:30 p. m.

At the Commencement Day exercises Lee Sullivan McCollister, S.T.D.,

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Reduction on every yard of silk  
1104 Walnut, 2nd Floor, Kansas City, Mo.  
Careful Attention to Mail Orders.

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NOW HANDLING  
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"Happyland" Barber Shop for Kids  
Main Street Mezzanine Floor  
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**Imagine the Beauty**  
of These Navy Frocks  
There is a decided demand for navy, crepe street frocks in pleated and tailored effects; they are ideal for semi-formal dinner wear during the summer months.

Picture on the left is one of these popular models, tucked from neckline to hem, collar and cuffs of embroidered satin; featuring the long sleeves, \$75. Right, also a tucked frock with acru Val, lace collar and cuffs, \$69.50. Such frocks are also in white or tan weaves. The Hats sketched are new felt models.

**Wool Brothers**  
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dean of Crane Theological School, will offer the commencement prayer. The orations of the graduating seniors will be as follows:

Thomas Francis Morrissey of Troy, N. Y., candidate for the degree of D. M. D., "The Relations of Dentistry to Medicine."

Edward Dorothy Fowler of Amesbury, Mass., candidate for the degree of A. B., "To See Life Steadily and See It Whole."

Charles Edward Butterworth, pastor of the Universalist Church at Brockton, Mass., candidate for the degree of S. T. B., "Economic Versus Moral Determinism."

George Joseph Waskovits, candidate for the degree of B. S., "The Message of the Slav."

The following orations were prepared, but will not be delivered: Herman Garland Dresser of Georgetown, Mass., candidate for the degree of B. S., "The Advance of Reinforced Concrete"; Arthur Henry Ward of Cambridge, Mass. (A. B., Tufts), candidate for the degree of M. D., "The Education of the General Practitioner."

A representative of the recipients of honorary degrees will then speak, followed by the benediction by the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D.

**DURANT, INC. TO**  
**DEDICATE GROUNDS**

The official dedication of the grounds on Huntington Avenue, opposite the Opera House, where The Durant Incorporated plans to erect buildings to carry on recreational and educational work for women and children, will take place this evening. A basketball game between Arlington and Winchester High School teams will open the program at 8 o'clock. A formal procession of officers and workers, at 7 o'clock, will be followed by a meeting with addresses and music.

**BOSTON TEACHER HONORED**  
Miss Marion A. Hawes, head of the modern foreign language department of Brighton High School, who retires this year, following 45 years of teaching service, will be honored at the Brighton High, was given a reception last evening at the school. A purse of \$200 was presented to her by Frederick A. Tupper, head master, in behalf of the pupils, graduates and the community.

**CONFERENCE ELECTS HEAD**  
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 13—The Rev. H. G. Wiener, pastor of the Evangelical German Reformed Church, in this city for the last 15 years, was last night elected to the presidency of the New York East Conference of the German Reformed Church at the opening session of the annual conference meeting. Ministers and elders were present from parishes in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York City and upper New Jersey.

**REAL ESTATE MEN MAKE MERRY**  
"Massachusetts Realtors' Day," annual spring outing of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, was held today at the Tedesco Country Club in Swampscott. Members of Massachusetts organizations affiliated with the National Association of Real Estate Boards were invited to join the festivities. Golf and tennis tournaments and other games were followed by a dinner.

**DEALERS GIVE CHILDREN OUTING**  
Nearly 3000 children of Greater Boston, in more than 400 motor cars offered for the occasion, started for Nantasket Beach shortly after 8 o'clock this morning on the sixteenth annual outing given by the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association. Under the supervision of Chester I. Campbell,

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**Nafziger**  
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"Personal Service to You"  
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**FORENOON FROCKS**  
A Very Smart and Serviceable  
Model Just Received  
**\$2.95**  
There is a certain charm about this frock (pictured at the left) that every woman will appreciate. It is made of white beach cloth with attractive black hemstitching and comes in sizes 18 to 44. It's a frock suitable for almost any kind of wear.

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**Children's New**  
**Sleeveless Frocks**  
Shown in batiste, voile and dotted Swiss, in the soft gay colorings of summer flowers. Many are cunningly frilled, with touches of hand embroidery and stitching.

Sizes 2 to 6 years  
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**At Your Service**  
NOW OFFERING  
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Apparel, Household and Out-of-Door Goods

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**Imagine the Beauty**  
of These Navy Frocks  
There is a decided demand for navy, crepe street frocks in pleated and tailored effects; they are ideal for semi-formal dinner wear during the summer months.

Picture on the left is one of these popular models, tucked from neckline to hem, collar and cuffs of embroidered satin; featuring the long sleeves, \$75. Right, also a tucked frock with acru Val, lace collar and cuffs, \$69.50. Such frocks are also in white or tan weaves. The Hats sketched are new felt models.

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## CATS AND DOGS HOLD "AT HOME"

Entertain Friends at Animal  
Rescue League's New Plant

Reconstructed quarters of the Animal Rescue League at 51 Carver Street, made necessary by the extension of Stuart Street, were opened to the public yesterday with an at-home which will be continued today. This also celebrates the twenty-fourth year of the organization, which was started by Mrs. Huntington Smith, its present president; to give humane care to stray, unwanted and uncared for dogs, cats, and horses.

The league received and cared for last year 56,500 animals, including 49,215 cats, 5972 dogs, 753 horses, and 436 birds. It now has a country annex, a Home of Rest for Horses and maintains the Bartlett-Angell Home for Animals in Medford, and has six branch receiving stations, including the newly-built Sheldon Branch at 4 Neptune Street, West Lynn. It maintains five motor trucks and has 29 on the pay roll, including agents and kennel men. Last year the expenses were \$44,820.32, which involved a deficit for the year and draft on the general fund of \$14,435.00.

This was aside from an expenditure of approximately \$45,000 on the reconstruction account. The total expenses of the new plant will be about \$60,000, and so far receipts have been only \$19,402.74. From the financial point of view the league has not done very well by the Stuart Street extension, not only being forced to go into heavy expenses for improvement, but the city, while awarding damages of \$15,187, has assessed betterments of \$28,154, leaving a balance to be paid of \$12,967. In order to cover these various deficits the society needs a further sum of \$50,000.

**BROAD FOREIGN PLAN**  
IS ASSOCIATION'S AIM

Future plans for the Foreign Policy Association, the organization which arranged for the recent tour of Lord Robert Cecil through American cities in behalf of the League of Nations, were discussed at an informal dinner at 1 today at the Copley-Plaza, attended by about 25 leaders of the movement in New England. Miss Christina Merriman of New York, former secretary of the association, was the chief speaker, detailing the accomplishments of the organization in the past year, and explaining the steps which will be taken to encourage a "liberal and constructive American foreign policy."

John D. Fearman, chairman of the Boston executive committee, presided.

**GLOBE STAFF HONORS**  
**WILLIAM D. SULLIVAN**



# TWILIGHT TALES

## Leading Home the Cow

The afternoon was getting on. The cow stood by the brook. And now and then the cow said, "Moo." And cast a homeward look.

To feed all day beside a brook is any cow's delight. But cows prefer to be at home and sleep on straw at night.

JOHN, who was going in one direction, met Henry, who was going just the other way, and they stopped to converse.

"Hello, Henry," said John.

"Hello, John," said Henry.

"Where are you going?" asked John.

"I'm going to get our cow," said Henry.

"Where are you going?" asked John.

"Oh, just walking along," said John.

"You come help me get our cow," said Henry.

"All right," said John. "Where's your cow?"

"Down by the brook," said Henry. "She's a strong cow. I guess you couldn't pull her along if she wanted to stop."

"I guess I could pull her along," said John. "I'd just give one good pull and then you'd see her coming along all right."

John and Henry lived on different streets. John in a large house and Henry in a small house; but, although John's family had a good many things that Henry's family didn't have, one thing that Henry's family had, and John's family didn't have, was a cow. John knew little indeed about bringing a cow home from pasture, but he had great confidence in himself.

"I'll come if you'll let me lead your

cow," said John. "I'll show you how I lead a cow home."

"All right," said Henry. "I lead her all I want to every day."

So John joined Henry and they came to the brook where the cow was, and when the cow saw them, she said "Moo." The cow wore a halter round her neck and there was a long rope on the halter that was tied to a tree. Henry untied the rope.

"I'll lead her a step or two to get her started," said Henry. He led the cow toward the street. Then he handed the end of the rope to John. And what do you think happened? The cow stopped.

"Bossy! Bossy!" said John. "Come along, old Bossy!"

"You just give one good pull," said Henry.

So John took the rope with both hands and braced his feet and gave a good pull. And the cow didn't move. And John gave another good pull. And the cow didn't move. And John grunted his teeth and gave another good pull. And that time the cow moved. She began to run. She ran faster and faster. She ran past John so fast that he could hardly turn round before he found himself holding on to the rope and running after the cow. They ran down one street, and round a corner, and along another street, and into Henry's yard, and straight into the barn. And they ran so fast that the cow was in her stall before Henry caught up.

"That was a good pull," said Henry.

"Yes, sir," said John. "I told you I could lead your cow home."

## DIEHARDS FAIL TO ESTABLISH ASCENDANCY OVER GOVERNMENT

Conservative Reunion Expected to Lead to Pacification of Liberal Dissensions and Result in Three-Party System

FROM A CORRESPONDENT  
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 30.—The real interest of the recent crisis, from the inside point of view, was the possibility of the failure of the Diehards to establish their ascendancy over the Government and the Conservative Party. Who are the Diehards, the group that has played so marked a part in the political upheavals of the last few months? It is not very easy to say. The Diehards in the Government are said to be Lord Salisbury, Lord Cave and Mr. Amery; the organizer of their victory at the polls was Sir George Younger, and their mouthpiece in the press is the *Morning Post*, enthusiastically cheered on by Leo Maxse in the *National Review*. They are really what in the United States would be called the "stand patters." Somebody said the other day that like the Bourbons, they had learnt nothing and forgotten nothing since the days of the Duke of Wellington, their real hero. They stand for the maintenance of the Constitution, the social structure and the economic order absolutely as they stand, and in foreign politics they are nationalist and supporters of the Empire.

Like all parties, they have their virtues as well as their defects. If they know too much, through the traditions they inherit, about the difficulties and disappointments of mere political change, they are a corrective to the sentimental idealists who believe that evil can be dispelled by legislation or a few sweet words. It was the Diehards who brought down the Lloyd George coalition. The agility with which he adapted his policy to circumstances, and his manifest want of respect for the traditions of the past, was more than they could stand. It was the Diehards who proscribed Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead for their share in repudiating Pitt's policy of the Union, by aiding and abetting Mr. Lloyd George in making the Anglo-Irish treaty. As they put it, the Conservative Party was never so false to its traditions as during the latter days of the coalition, when it was being led by Mr. Chamberlain.

Problem Not an Easy One

But Mr. Baldwin, who is a good Conservative, but no Diehard, has defeated them. His problem was not an easy one. Sooner or later he had to broaden his Government. To carry on with a Bonar Law Government without Mr. Bonar Law, based as it was on a minority of the electorate, was to court disaster. The Diehards, like all extreme parties, were willing to court disaster. But Mr. Baldwin was not. He was not only leader of the Conservative Party, he was Prime Minister of the country. He acquiesced in the veto by the Diehards on any invitation being offered to Mr. Chamberlain to join the Government, a veto which it is said was backed by the threat of the Diehard ministers to resign, but instead of looking to the orthodox to make up his Cabinet, he went surprisingly far outside. When he found that Sir Robert Horne refused to desert his colleague, and to

join the Government unless a place were found for Mr. Chamberlain also, he invited Lord Robert Cecil, a dyed-in-the-bone Conservative, it is true, but the principal protagonist of the League of Nations, an institution anathema to the Diehards, and Mr. McKenna, a lifelong Liberal, only recently converted to Conservatism by his experience at the head of the largest bank in the country.

Mr. Baldwin went further. If he was debarred from bringing the Chamberlainites in by the front door, he opened the way for them through the back. He had a long conversation with the Chamberlainites, evidently of the most friendly kind. He raised no objection to Mr. Chamberlain, publicly stating that Conservative reunion had been prevented, not by any conditions imposed by himself or his friends, but by the Diehards.

Party Soon to Be Reunited

At the party meeting which elected him leader, he declared that he expected that the party would soon be completely reunited. To these overtures the Chamberlainites responded by supporting the election of Mr. Baldwin as leader of their party, and Sir Laming Worthington Evans accepted office in the Ministry, with the blessing of his late colleagues. It is manifestly only a question of time for Mr. Chamberlain himself, and if he wishes it, Sir Robert Horne, to join the Government. The position of Lord Birkenhead, who is even more anathema to the Diehards and has enemies also among the more moderate Conservatives, is less certain.

To those who believe in a strong Conservative Party, based as it was in the days of Disraeli and Joseph Chamberlain on a wide social basis, Mr. Baldwin has done well. He has healed the feud. He has declared that the guiding ideal of his policy will be the maintenance of the Constitution, the well-being of the people, and the unity of the Empire. He has included in his ministry two liberal-minded men who will be a guarantee that his Government will not be a government of reaction, at home or abroad. There is little doubt that the position of the Government is today much stronger than it was a few weeks ago. Unless it makes unexpected mistakes or is faced with quite improbable external disasters, it may well last, with some change in its personnel, for its allotted span of years.

The effect, however, of the substantial reunion of the Conservative Party, which has taken place in the last week, is bound to be far-reaching. Its immediate consequence will probably be the reunion of the Liberal Party. Important steps toward this

may be taken at once. If so, we shall for the first time have a fully fledged three-party system in Great Britain, and what is really more important, shall have got away from a political cleavage on class lines.

## CANADIAN FARMERS IN GOOD CONDITION

WINNIPEG, Man., May 25 (Special Correspondence).—As showing the improved financial condition of the western farmers, Sir Augustus Nanton, one of the country's leading financiers, declared recently that interest collections made by his firm for the crop year of 1922-23 show an increase of 25 per cent over those of the previous year.

A similarly encouraging statement with regard to collections was made recently by the Great West Life Assurance Company and other financial authorities declare that the farmers of the three prairie provinces have liquidated much of their debts, starting the present season in better circumstances than a year ago.

## LABOR SHORTAGE THREATENS TRADE

Canadian Manufacturers' Association Sees Handicap to Industry

TORONTO, Ont., June 13 (Special).—Unless foresight is exercised Canadian industry is likely in the future to be seriously handicapped by the shortage of labor, according to the report submitted to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association by the Industrial Relations Committee yesterday. The reasons given were that during the war, many men who in peace-time would have become skilled artisans were able to get highly-paid positions at unskilled work, because many men had gone to the United States and because in the last 10 years immigration has been only a fraction of what it was.

Speaking on the subject of workmen's compensation, the committee

stated: "It is disturbing to find that organized labor practically every year demands an increase in the scale. Against this point of view the legislatures concerned should take a firm stand."

It was thought that if the present tendency were not curbed, not only would the cost of compensation become intolerable, but the proper administration of the compensation acts would become impossible. For the main, "the various minimum wage acts have functioned smoothly and satisfactorily" and the committee felt that "the more the co-operation movement develops the better it will be for Canadian industry."

The tariff committee in submitting its report to the convention touched upon the United States tariff which came into effect on Sept. 22, 1922. The committee stated that it places a heavy handicap on the export Canadian agricultural products into the United States and practically excludes Canadian manufactured articles.

"On the other hand, the Canadian tariff facilitates the importation of United States products and conse-

## BETTER SPEECH USAGE URGED BY BRITISH ENGLISH EXPERT

Professors of Two Nations Hear Sir Israel Gollancz Plead for Improvement—"Freshman English" Criticized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 13.—This conference is inaugurating an historic occasion in the study of English and in English education generally, said Sir Israel Gollancz, secretary of the British Academy and professor of English at King's College, London, in characterizing the conference of British and American professors of English which opened here this morning for a three-day session. Sir Israel spoke at the opening dinner of the conference held in the Faculty Club of Columbia University.

A more appropriate occasion for such a meeting could not have been chosen, he went on, since this year is the tercentenary of the publication of Shakespeare's first folio. They could gather in no better place, he said, than in the land "where ties of English speech and common English thought bind us together."

Better Use of Speech

"This conference," declared Sir Israel, "will be more than a technical study of philology, of rhetoric, or of similar problems. For one thing, we come to meet our colleagues in the teaching of our common literature, our common thought, and our common speech. But above all we come to discuss how we may better use the speech of Shakespeare and of Marlowe for the aid of those entrusted to our care."

The delegates to the conference were welcomed by F. J. E. Woodbridge, dean of the Graduate Faculties at Columbia University, New York, who assured them that while Americans might not speak just like those from the land where the tongue was born, that all American speech had English as its base. Dean Woodbridge went on to say that there was something fine about being a professor of English. "To 'profess' English has something moral about it," he said. "I always thrill to hear of the profession of English."

The standard of good speech in America is that of a cultivated English gentleman, according to Augustus Thomas, the playwright, who also spoke. Mr. Thomas praised the beautiful simplicity of most English poetry.

Worries of Antipathy

"Teachers of English in this country are suffering from 'freshman English.' It seems to be spreading," said Frank Wadleigh Chandler, of the University of Cincinnati. "This is only one of our many difficulties. Another of our woes is the antipathy which still seems to exist, though in a small way, between this country and England. But in my opinion this is a fraternal antipathy."

Prof. W. J. Alexander of the University of Toronto, spoke on behalf of the Canadian delegates to the conference. He said that Canada was the connecting link between England and the United States and that while its universities were modeled along English lines Canadian students generally

came to this country for graduate work.

Virginia C. Gilderleeve, dean of Barnard College at Columbia University declared that the conference would offer a great opportunity to compare dialects on both sides of the Atlantic, and such comparison would be greatly stimulating to the inspiration of literary scholarship. She also asserted that while Americans are taught that literature belongs as much to the United States as to England, that it originally grew out of the soil of England.

## EDITOR DISCUSSES SANTIAGO PARLEY

Juan Gonzales Thinks Conference Was Only Partial Success

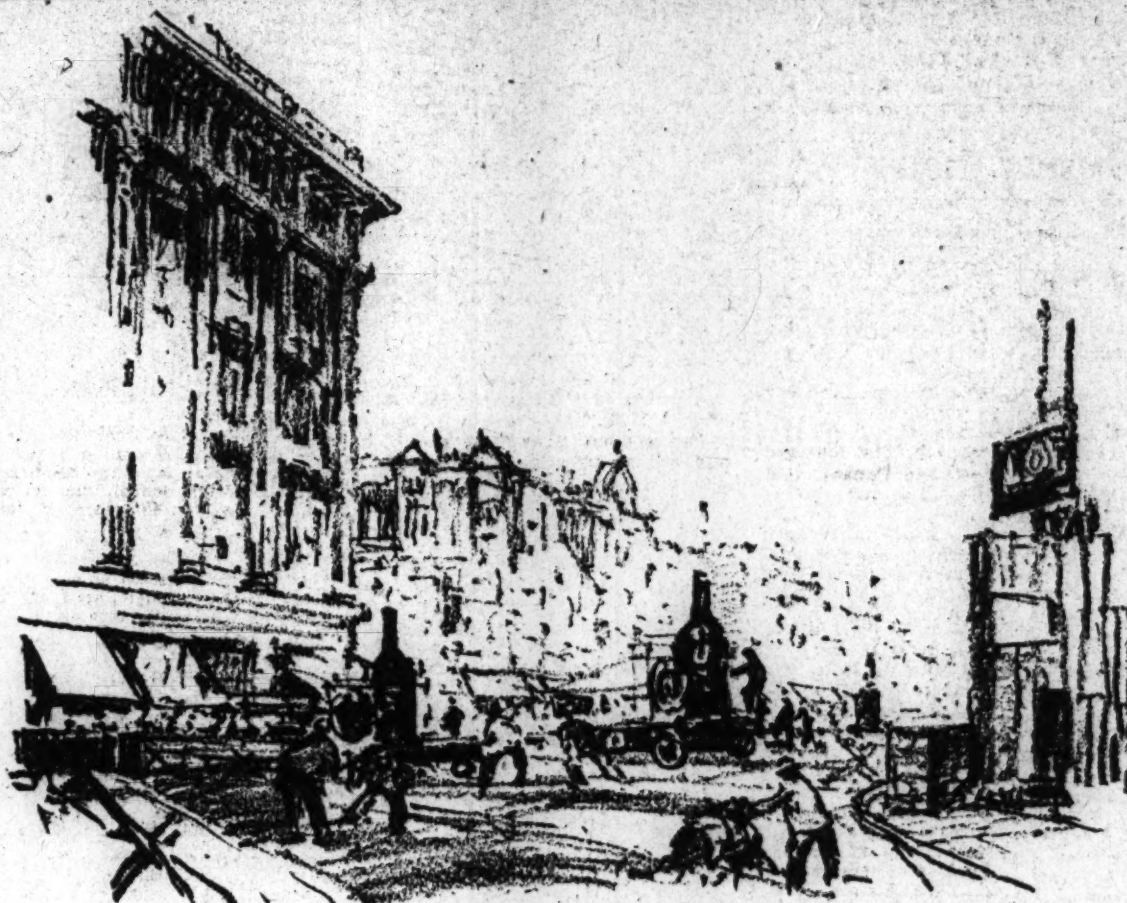
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 13.—Recent developments in South America, especially the marked resumption of activity among the adversaries of the policy of the United States, denotes that the Santiago conference of the Pan-American Union, which closed last month, was far from being a complete success, according to Juan Ortés, Gonzales, editor of *La Nueva Democracia*, the Spanish language organ of the Committee of Co-operation in Latin America, representing the home and foreign mission boards of the principal Protestant churches of the United States.

"I believe the conference did many fine things," said Mr. Gonzales, "and I have the greatest sympathy for Señor Augustin Edwards of Chile for summing up its achievements so well while he was in New York. But he was too optimistic. The conference was in some very important matters embarrassingly reactionary and we, who have fought so long for better understanding, feel it keenly."

BRITISH JEWS REACH PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, May 20 (Special Correspondence).—Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner for Palestine, recently opened the first colony of British Jews established by the Maccabean Order in England. The colony is situated at Gezer, near Ramleh. Many representatives of the Government and of the army were present, and numerous Jews and Arabs attended the ceremony. Herbert Bentwich, a former president of the Order of Ancient Maccabees, presided. Sir Herbert Samuel, in his address, emphasized that the colony represented the first colonization undertaking of British Jews in Palestine.



Oxford Street "Up." From the Drawing by Lawrence Walker

## Relaying the Strand Causes Traffic Hold-Up in London

LONDON, May 13 (Special Correspondence)

THE eastbound traveler in London who wishes to get from Trafalgar Square to the Lyceum Theater finds himself taken by taxi cab or omnibus by way of Northumberland Avenue, the Victoria Embankment, and Surrey Street, and then westward along the Strand until Wellington Street is reached. The route is what Tony Lumpkin used to call a "circum-bendibus." It is due to the fact that the Westminster City Council recently decided to relay that portion of the Strand which lies in front of the new Tivoli Cinema Theater. About 30 or 40 yards have been put under repair, and the work has lasted about four or five weeks and is not yet finished.

It was nothing to the Westminster City Council that another great artery of traffic—Holborn, to wit—which runs parallel with the Strand, was under repair. They went on their own sweet way, although they were supposed to consult with other municipal authorities in London when any street repairs were contemplated, so as to reduce the inconvenience to vehicular traffic and pedestrians to the lowest possible limits.

The City Corporation, when they recently repaired St. Paul's Churchyard, worked the men in shifts from 6 in the morning till midnight, used the pneumatic pick and the patent cement mixer, and did everything in their power to get the job over quickly. The Marylebone Council, in repairing Oxford Street, put on a day shift from 7 in the morning till 6 at night, and another shift from 6 at night till 6 in the morning.

In the Strand you might take Sam Weller's microscope, and not discover a workman there before 8 o'clock. The work proceeds leisurely, while a thin stream of omnibuses and taxicabs, vans and cycles proceed slowly from east to west, and all the traffic in the reverse direction is sent along the Embankment or by other circuitous routes. At midday the road-menders "knock off," and passengers who are held up have their nostrils gratified by the smell of "dog in the blanket" (bacon fried on a shovel over a fire) or other delicacy by which the London navy fortifies himself for his afternoon's toil. It is all very interesting, and possibly a modern Ford Madox Brown might find there a companion picture to his famous "Work." But at the same time it is all very costly to the public in time and patience.

## IRELAND CONSIDERS HOUSING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, June 2.—The Irish Government appreciates the urgency of the housing question, and in the present year £700,000 has been made available, which will mean a considerable amount of work done in this connection. The Minister for Local Government, Ernest Blythe, states that at least 40,000 new houses will be necessary to relieve the pressure of dwelling space which exists at present.

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## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in Paris

Paris, June 13. BELGIUM finds itself in a somewhat unenviable situation. The little country is bound to follow France. To detach itself from French influence would be highly dangerous since it depends very largely on its neighbor. But at the same time it realizes that it is almost equally dangerous to offend England. There are commercial as well as political reasons which link its policy with that of England. Moreover, it believes that placed between these two powerful nations it runs the risk of losing its independence if it leans too much to one side or to the other. The Belgians are extremely anxious not to become mere vassals of France and not to alienate British friendship. But circumstances have been too much for the Belgian politicians who have now apparently identified their fate with that of France. Doubtless there will be a reaction, but in the meantime there is some perplexity in Belgium.

France was not slow to make the most of this special relationship with Belgium and has just signed a very favorable commercial treaty which links together France, Belgium, and the small Duchy of Luxembourg. M. Dior, the French Minister of Commerce, is being congratulated upon the conclusion of this agreement and it may be regarded as the most important piece of work he has accomplished during his period of office. Thus it comes about that Belgium is more than ever drawn into the French orbit and whether the little country desires it or not it would be difficult in future to escape dependence on France.

The other day the writer was in the company of René Fonck, the celebrated aviator, with the possible exception of Geymayer, was the best known Frenchman in the air service during the war. He has since become a deputy and takes a very active part in the affairs of Parliament. One idea which he advocates with great persistence is that there should be an entente in the air between France and England. He believes that not only for military purposes but for commercial purposes there should be a pooling of ideas. A joint committee of technical experts should constantly sit. They should exchange inventions and prevent overlapping in the establishment of air routes. There is certainly much to be said for the suggestion which is catching on in France. The rumor in England that France is building a great fleet of airplanes in hostile spirit is dismissed as imaginary. At any rate, said M. Fonck, it would be dispelled entirely were there an entente of the restricted kind which he champions.

Gaston Vidal and two other deputies have resigned from the French Olympic games committee. This is a serious loss, for it is felt that the difficulties which were experienced last year in organizing the Olympic games in France are being renewed this year. At one moment, it was doubtful whether Paris would renounce the honor of preparing the international sports and once more the whole arrangements are in question. As they are due to take place next year there is certainly no time to be lost and some anxiety is betrayed lest there should be a fiasco.

The Foire de Paris now being held on the Esplanade des Invalides and the Champ de Mars is stated to be, after Leipzig, the largest business exhibition in the world. Since it began in 1907 it has developed enormously. It continues to expand it will outgrow next year the accommodation which is available in the center of the city. It is a remarkable fact that the area occupied is already five times as great as that of 1921. So far it has been a purely French show, but it is proposed to ask foreign firms to send their products. There are among the new sections one devoted to musical instruments. There are in particular French agricultural appliances in which the country is making great strides. There are notable examples of buildings—one of the exhibits being a small house of colonial wood on a brick foundation which can be constructed for \$2000. Furniture, dressmaking and jewelry loom large and undoubtedly France takes a foremost place in these branches of industry.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just made an investigation into the conditions of the Valley of the Sarre, reports that the obnoxious decree of the governing commission which threatened with five years' imprisonment any one who spoke against the League of Nations, the Treaty of Versailles, and the signatory powers, has created a state of ferment. M. Rault, who is the president of the commission, is the real ruler of the Sarre and his authority is practically unchecked. He seems to recognize that his decree went too far but defends himself on the ground that there was much agitation which it was necessary to repress. It may be that in practice

the decree will not be applied, but M. Rault is not disposed to repeat it. The protests which have been made, notably in the British Parliament, will probably lead to the whole matter being taken up by the League of Nations.

Professor Olufsen of Copenhagen, who led the Danish Sahara Mission, has brought back interesting impressions of his five months in the desert and his travel into the Hoggar Mountain region. About the social constitution of the Tuaregs (whose King welcomed the explorers) Professor Olufsen gives peculiar information. Two classes—the noble and the non-noble—divide the Tuaregs and the manual work is performed by freed slaves. The women play an important part in their life; they do not wear veils—though Muhammadans—and rule the house. They are white and sometimes handsome. They play on stringed instruments and sing. M.

Washington, June 13. THERE was some plain speaking at William and Mary College in Virginia, this week by John W. H. Crim, assistant Attorney-General of the United States. Addressing the alumni of his venerable alma mater, Mr. Crim charged that "the crooked politician" had to be combated virtually every time the Federal Government moved in the courts to enforce the law.

"I can count on my fingers," said Mr. Crim, "the professional politicians in my long experience who at any time rendered substantial aid in law enforcement."

Mr. Crim's address was an attack on the archaic system under which the Department of Justice is conducted. He declared it needed renovation from top to bottom. One of Mr. Crim's recommendations was that the Attorney-General's office should be taken out of the Cabinet and the post turned into a nonpolitical one, with a long-term, if not a permanent, incumbency.

Homer Cummings of Connecticut, formerly Democratic national chairman, is this week's commencement orator at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. He had some caustic things to say about United States policy at the recent Pan-American conference in Chile. The refusal to submit the Monroe Doctrine to discussion with a view to eventual admission of the Latin republics as partners in its maintenance, was excoriated as "political perversity, or worse."

The Fascists have at length invaded Washington, and are now represented here by an emissary of Mr. Mussolini, William Atherton Dupuy, Washington scribe, was recently in Rome attending the International Women's Congress. He availed himself of an opportunity to meet the Premier. Mr. Mussolini decorated the American with the official badge of the Fascist, and for the moment it has displaced the American Legion button in Mr. Dupuy's lapel.

Senator William E. Borah is due in Idaho this week for a protracted visit that may be of decisive influence upon his political career. Senator Borah comes up for re-election in 1924. His renomination is assured, but his reelection is far less certain. Mr. Borah's inveterate habit of voting and acting along the lines of his convictions, has alienated strong local "interests" in Idaho. The sugar-beet people didn't like his opposition to the sugar schedule in the new tariff bill. The wool growers are aggrieved over his hostility to stiff rates on their product. Then the regular Republican organization in Idaho, which destroyed the state primary law, fought Senator Borah on that issue.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood is expected to return from Europe or on about July 1. The tossing of his hat into the Democratic presidential ring is confidently expected soon thereafter. Before leaving in March, Mr. Underwood wrote his constituents they might anticipate a pronouncement on the subject when his travels in Europe were over. He has, of course, been kept in close touch with developments in the interval. At this writing, the two outstanding horses in the Democratic stable are Mr. McAdoo and Senator Underwood. Each carries well-defined colors. Mr. McAdoo ranks as progressive and dry. Senator Under-

Olufsen met a woman who answers the name of Antinde (like the heroine of M. Benoit's "L'Atlantide"). Many souvenirs have been brought back by

In the last few years many opportunities have been given the Parisians to applaud Russian artists and curiosity has not yet been tired. On the contrary it seems that a better comprehension of the Russian art movement is shown in an exhibition at Copenhagen. A new troupe under the name of "Choute" has installed itself at the little theater Fortuny in Paris. It gives a spectacle full of originality of picturesque and charm, in which intervene the music so impressive of the melancholy Slav. M. Manoukoff, the director, is an excellent singer and all the artists grouped around him sing, dance, and act in a manner which arouses admiration. But Ballet, who first of them all enchanted Paris, is back again in the capital and will give representations at the Théâtre Fémina. "Choute" is very much on the same lines as the "Chauve-Souris." Will the preference of Parisians remain for the innovator or will it incline toward the new comer?

## Washington Observations

wood is considered conservative and wet.

Brig.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, U. S. A., assigned to the civil Government in the Philippines, is home on leave from Manila. He is dividing his time between his ancestral home in Pennsylvania and his friends in army and civilian circles in Washington. McCoy is a specialist in insular affairs. He was an aide-de-camp to Gen. Leonard Wood in Cuba and the Philippines, and served as a White House aide under both Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. After active battle service in France, General McCoy became director-general of the American Expeditionary Forces. In 1919 he was chief of staff of General Harbord's mission of inquiry in Armenia.

Brand Whitlock, war-time Ambassador to Belgium and once Mayor of Toledo, will be home during the summer from France, where he has been since retiring from the diplomatic service in 1922. At a recent dinner in Montone, on the French Riviera, Mr. Whitlock has been hard at work on a book destined, according to his admirers, to be the long-awaited "great American novel." He had produced a couple of novels before he achieved fame as Toledo's reform Mayor during four successive terms. "The Turn of the Balance," published while he was ruling Toledo, is one of his best products. Mr. Whitlock expects to establish his future residence in Westchester County, New York, and to devote himself entirely to writing.

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, was agreeably impressed during his recent transcontinental trip by the popularity enjoyed in their local communities by commanding officers of the army. At almost every post they rank as leading citizens. They are in demand for every sort of public function and called upon to make speeches on an endless variety of subjects. They invariably measure up to the task. Mr. Weeks claims, and the army as an institution is the beneficiary.

John Cheshire, who headed the delegation of British advertising men in Washington this week, is publicity manager for Lever Brothers, Britain's soap-manufacturing concern. That is the firm to which Lord Northcliffe 15 years ago had to pay \$250,000 in libel damages. Other soapmakers sued the Northcliffe Press, and before the legal maelstrom ended Northcliffe disgorged in damages and costs a round \$1,000,000. He had fought a proposed British soap trust and inadvertently accused Levers and their confederates of selling as a one-pound bar a piece of soap that weighed only 15½ ounces. Labouchere's "Truth" printed a cartoon showing Northcliffe in the guise of the tramp in a celebrated soap advertisement, and writing Messrs. Lever: "Six weeks ago I abused your soap, and since then I've abused no other." F. W. W.

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## FRANKNESS MARKS MEXICAN PARLEYS

Debt, Land Seizures and Petroleum Question Chief Issues

MEXICO CITY, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—Preliminary discussions having ended, conferences between the American commissioners, John Barton Payne and Charles B. Warren, and the Mexican delegates, Mr. Ross and Gonzales Roa, whereby an amicable solution is sought of the difficulties which have prevented recognition of the Mexican Government by the United States and other powers, have entered into their second stage.

The Mexican delegates devoted the major part of the sessions of last week to presenting the Mexican viewpoint and the problems which forced the country to enact legislation which brought the present troubles about. In fact, from a good source it has been learned that nothing has yet been accomplished by the conference, and the discussions so far have revolved simply around some of the main issues without any agreement being reached on any one single question of importance.

Utmost Frankness The discussions have been marked by the utmost frankness. Diplomacy has been thrown to the winds, and as an example of the informal attitude adopted by the American delegates, one of them is quoted as demanding of the spokesman of the Mexican commission "where their policy was leading them, why they insistently clung to a theory which was leading them nowhere and why they did not adopt tactics which would bring millions into the country."

This candid question was put when the agrarian issue was being discussed. A diplomatist, as one of America's representatives would hardly have used the language the United States delegate employed, nor ventured even to ask such a question. The very fact that the conferences are being conducted in such a manner is given as an indication that they will be successful and come to an early conclusion.

One Step Forward

The one real step forward and the first real constructive suggestion so far made, has been the one made by the Mexican delegates, that all future disputes between the United States and Mexico be settled by a board of arbitration to be appointed by the governments of both countries; secondly, that the present conference devise and offer recommendations for such arbitration machinery, these recommendations to follow closely the program laid down in the treaty of Guadalupe, celebrated between the United States and Mexico at the conclusion of the war in 1848. In that treaty it is specified that future disputes between the two nations shall be turned over to a board of arbitration. Little thought has ever been given the treaty, but in some instances, such as the vexatious Chamizal case, an international committee was appointed by that brilliant Mexican statesman, Ignacio Mariscal, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, to designate to which country certain tracts belonged after the shifting of the Rio Grande River. This case is now before the conference, although it is not one of the main issues at stake.

The three main issues are the redemption of payment on Mexico's foreign debt, the proper reimbursement for properties seized for public purposes by the agrarian commission, and the settlement of the petroleum question. The Mexican Government, through its delegates, has told the

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American commissioners that these three issues have been settled according to international law. Mexico says that it is willing to begin paying interest again, and that but a few technical details have prevented the calling of its bonds by the international bankers' committee. Proper compensation for lands seized has been, since the agrarian commission came into being, one of the worst obstacles encountered by the present Mexican Administration and has led to all kinds of international controversies. The Constitution of 1917 provides that the Government shall have the right to seize such lands for distribution as it sees fit, either for public purposes or for cultivation by the Indians, and that such lands shall be paid off with Government bonds. The Government being without funds to issue such bonds, numerous claims have been lodged against it that the seizure of properties by the agrarian commission constitutes confiscation. The Government has now, according to assurances given the American delegates, decided to raise a cash fund to pay off all indebtedness incurred by the agrarian commission, this fund to be raised by taxing all land throughout the Nation one-tenth of 1 per cent per hectare.

The Petroleum Issue The third and final big issue at stake is the question of petroleum rights. So complicated is this question that it will undoubtedly take some time for the American commission to get a good grasp of it. Nevertheless, the main contention is the question of validity of titles acquired prior to May, 1917, when the new Constitution was promulgated. The Supreme Court of the Nation on five different occasions has rendered decisions favorable to the oil interests and sustained their contention that rights acquired previous to May, 1917, cannot be annulled by present or future legislation. In view of the fact that the Chamber of Deputies recently passed a bill giving retroactive effects to Article 27, the constitutional law governing property rights, which bill is unconstitutional, by Supreme Court decisions, the President has instructed the Senate to amend the bill so that it shall conform to the law as laid down by the Supreme Court.

The study of these amendments and the measures taken by the Government to settle the three great issues at stake will occupy the delegates to the conference the major part of this week.

## KANSAS CLUB WOMEN PLEDGE AID TO INDIANS

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9 (Special Correspondence)—Taking cognizance of efforts being made to improve the status of the American Indian, the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs at its recent convention adopted a resolution urging better acquaintance with this "savage American."

Other resolutions pledged support to the Government in whatever steps may be necessary to protect Christian minorities in Europe and Asia, demanded strict enforcement of the prohibition laws, county and city taxes as a deterrent to advertising signs which interfere with the rights of the public, recommended continuation of work to obtain a federal department of education, and urged all clubs to work for the complete enforcement of the state anti-cigarette law.

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## WOMEN EXHIBIT GREAT TALENT IN THE FIELD OF ENGINEERING

British Women Engineers Were the First to Discover the Necessity of Combining Into a Society

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 1.—In Great Britain, as in many other countries, it was the war which first turned the thoughts of women in the direction of engineering, when the loss of manpower gave them for the first time in history unlimited opportunities of acquiring mechanical skill, and discovering much latent talent.

Some interesting details of the progress of British women engineers were recently afforded a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Haslett, secretary of the women's Engineering Society, who has herself had a wide experience on the commercial side of engineering, and was recently elected the first woman to sit on a male engineering committee. She said:

The term "engineer" is used much too loosely, and so has given rise to a good deal of confusion where women's contributions are concerned. There are always two sides to engineering, the professional and the mechanical, the highest form of the profession, lying in the direction of creative work, either in design or in organization, which last includes the planning out of plant and material. Women will probably excel more as professional than as mechanical engineers, especially as a great deal of physical strength.

As regards the progress of the movement in this country, women are not rushing to become engineers, but those who are coming forward are extraordinarily keen on their work. Practically every opportunity of training is now available to women. The engineering schools of the universities and London admit them, and so do the leading technical colleges. There are also women members of most of the engineering societies. But, owing to trade-unions rules, and trade depression generally, the apprenticeship is difficult to secure. At present some half dozen firms, chiefly electrical bodies in the Midlands, are willing to receive women into their shops, and other firms have promised to do so when they have absorbed all their men. The proposal now on foot to reduce the usual five years' apprenticeship to three years will help to solve this problem.

Women Engineers Combine British women engineers, it is interesting to note, have been the first to realize the necessity of combining, the Women's Engineering Society, London, being the only women's engineering society in the world. This society, which was founded four years

ago, is under the presidency of the Hon. Lady Parsons, J. P., wife of the chairman of the Parsons Turbine Company, has a membership of over 200 members, and recently held the first international conference of women engineers at Birmingham University.

Before the war the fully-trained woman engineer existed in only one or two countries; today she may be found in ever-increasing numbers practically all over the world. America absorbs the largest number of women engineers at present, but valuable contributions to this sphere of work have also been made by women in France, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Germany, in Russia before the war, and in Japan, where women appear to be concentrating more especially on aviation.

French women have been admitted as students of engineering at the principal schools and colleges since 1914, and, though the percentage is still small, they have already done good work in the laboratories, or on the commercial side of engineering. One woman student at the Ecole Centrale de Paris recently came out first with honors in the examination of the year.

Dutch women first graduated in engineering in 1906, and since then over 100 women have entered the profession. So far, however, little or no attempt has been made by Dutch women to enter the profession through the apprenticeship door.

In 1914 the Russian engineering universities were opened to women on equal terms with men, but since the Revolution of 1917 it has been almost impossible to obtain any definite information of the subsequent progress of Russian women engineers, though it is well known that during the war many Russian girls became highly skilled at various mechanical operations.

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## ACCESS TO BOOKS OF THE DEALERS IN SECURITIES SOUGHT

Massachusetts Public Utilities  
Commission Suggests More  
Power Under Blue Sky Law

Granting of a wider power to the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission under the blue sky law to examine the books of concerners dealing in securities, as a means to assuring a greater protection to the public, was one of the suggestions made today to the commission at a hearing under a legislative order for investigation of possible extensions of the act.

It was also proposed to the commission that it recommend that power be granted for stricter scrutiny of the records of applicants for brokers' registrations and licenses. Another suggestion that was emphasized by several speakers was that the commission be permitted to retain the revenue from the act in order that more adequate enforcement could be provided.

Wellington Wells, Senator from Boston and chairman of the legislative committee on Banks and Banking, told the commission that the order for inquiry was adopted because it was felt that there is ground for extension of the scope of the act. On the other hand, he said, the legislation has gotten to a point where amendments must be made carefully to avoid injury to legitimate business.

### Discretionary Power

Before granting a registration or license to an applicant seeking to deal in securities, the commission should have a discretionary power of investigation, declared George A. Rich of the Boston Stock Exchange, at the hearing. Under the law, he pointed out, the commission cannot decline to register persons, entirely unknown to them, whose past records elsewhere may make them entirely unfit to do business with the people's money in Massachusetts.

As a second suggestion, Mr. Rich urged that the commission be provided with sufficient funds to administer the act efficiently. He pointed out that more than \$72,000 was realized from fees during the first year of its operation, and even more return may come in this year. These funds, Mr. Rich declared, should be left with the commission. They should be expended for the enforcement of the act, for the provision of inspectors in at least a half-dozen of the industrial centers where sellers of questionable stocks frequently operate, and for other details of essential administration.

The proposals were endorsed by Edward G. Stacy, secretary of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, who declared them to be the opinion of the majority of chamber of commerce officials throughout the Commonwealth. There is not sufficient supervision of registrants before the damage is done by the disposal of fraudulent securities.

### Do So "With Eyes Open"

Edward L. Greene, manager of the Boston Better Business Commission, expanded this idea, asserting that most of the sellers of questionable securities do so with "their eyes open." If not legally criminal, he said, they are morally so, at least, and the commission should have power to prevent their continuing to operate. He pointed out that some promoters take up the sale of an issue, get into difficulties with the commission and have its sale stopped, drop it and take up another, perhaps also questionable. The commission should have power to keep such individuals from doing business at all, he said, for a time, at least, after they have been found against.

Approval of stricter scrutiny of registrants was voiced on behalf of a committee of the Boston Curb Exchange by E. G. Morris, president of that organization. He pointed out that there are cases of men conducting peculiar enterprises in New York, Chicago or elsewhere, coming to Boston, registering without the commission having power to check them and "cleaning up" quickly.

Senator Wells, who drafted the original blue-sky law, was asked his opinion on giving greater power of scrutiny to the commission. He said that it was included in the first draft of the act, but was dropped out in order to get any such law through the Legislature. He left as a suggestion that should be considered and might be worked into the act, the proposal that the commission be given authority to examine the books of stock brokers in cases where it was considered advisable.

### Continued to September

The hearing was continued until Tuesday, Sept. 18, and it was pointed out that the situation that has developed in New York and is now under serious investigation may develop material that will be a valuable aid to the commission in its recommendations.

The order under which the hearing was held today was directed to consideration of the effect of greater protection to the public with respect to the marketing of any security. "It was adopted by the Legislature as an alternative to action on several measures, including bills to check the activities of houses selling securities on the partial payment plan and to provide greater supervision of stock brokers."

### It is pointed out by many interested in the solution of the problem devel-

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oping as a result of the failures of many brokerage concerns, some of which were generally considered sound, that some drastic steps must be taken. By granting registrations and licenses to stock brokers, it is asserted, the Commonwealth is, in the public view, at least affixing a stamp of approval to their business.

Banks, it is pointed out, are chartered by the Commonwealth. The public regards them as sound, largely for this reason. In recognition of the responsibility it has assumed by granting charters, it is explained, the Commonwealth undertakes to assure that the banks shall be sound by examining them periodically. The State closes them up if it is found that their business is such that it would be dangerous to the public to allow them to continue.

It is being increasingly urged that some similar authority be established with regard to concerns accepting the people's money for investment. Public confidence and safety of investment, it is pointed out, must be preserved by more adequate supervision if the Government is to fulfill its duty.

## CITY OPPOSED TO BILLBOARDS

Haverhill Officials to Appear  
Before State Board

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 13.—This city will be represented at a hearing to be held in Boston by the Department of Public Works on June 22 on the application of a concern seeking for licenses for signs and billboards to be erected in Haverhill.

George L. Martin, commissioner of streets, and A. Franklin Priest, city solicitor, will attend the hearing to oppose the granting of the licenses. After the city council had been notified by the state authorities that applications had been made for certain signs, the council unanimously voted to disapprove the applications. Alderman Martin says that a representative of the concern visited this city and informed him that in the future his applications made to the city would be for signs to be placed on buildings and would not include any more billboards. Since that statement was made, Alderman Martin says an application has been made for a billboard license.

The city council is entirely opposed to billboards or signs on buildings, taking the stand that they are disfiguring and should not be permitted. The Haverhill officials will put up a determined opposition to the granting of the licenses when the hearing comes. Complaint has been made that the state authorities have taken but little notice of remonstrances from the Haverhill city council against the granting of billboard licenses in this city.

## CHARGES DENIED BY TEXTILE COUNCIL

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 13 (Special).—Members of the Fall River Textile Council, who recently visited the south to investigate working conditions, wages and the possibilities of southern competition with the industry here, yesterday issued a statement denying that they had been entertained by southern chambers of commerce, rotary clubs and manufacturers' associations, as charged by officials of the United Textile Workers and a newspaper editor of Charlotte, N. C.

The members of the Textile Council said that they did not hold any meetings with the interests named, nor did they "enter any agreement with any person or persons connected with the institutions named, or any other persons, for the purpose of forming labor unions to be affiliated with any organization." They also deny having endorsed the "industrial democracy" plan in effect in some of the southern mills.

## PRIZE FOR BEST WORK FOR YALE IS AWARDED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 13.—The Alphaeus Henry Snow prize for this year has been awarded to Francis O. Mathiesen of Tarrytown, N. Y., a member of the graduating class at Yale, it was announced today. This prize, amounting to \$500, was established recently by Mrs. Alphaeus Henry Snow of Washington, in memory of her husband, a graduate of Yale in 1879. It is awarded to "that member of the senior class in Yale College who... shall be adjudged by the faculty to have done the most for Yale."

Mathiesen recently was named a Rhodes scholar. He has been managing editor of the Yale Daily News, member of Phi Beta Kappa, a medal winner for public speaking, and a member of the Playcraftsmen, Skull and Bones and other societies.

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## TAX PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

State Chamber of Commerce  
Directors to Hold Spring  
Meeting at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 13 (Special).—Municipal tax problems and various phases of the food supply problem of the State and New England will be among the topics to be discussed by the board of directors of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce, at its spring meeting, which is to be held at the Hotel Kimball tomorrow evening, to be followed on Friday by a visit to the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

This will be the first meeting of the board since the annual meeting of the chamber in April, and will be of unusual interest, not only in the subjects to be given consideration, but also because of the election of officers which is to take place. The committee on nominations, of which William S. Felton of Salem is chairman, will pay a special tribute to the importance of the commercial and industrial interests of western Massachusetts by nominating an up-state man for president, in the person of Edward W. Smith, treasurer of the H. B. Smith Company of Westfield.

Mr. Smith is widely known in chamber of commerce fields, having served three years as president of the Westfield Chamber of Commerce. He will succeed Horace A. Carter, treasurer of the William Carter Company of Needham and Springfield, who is now completing 2½ years as president of the state chamber during which it has enjoyed a substantial growth.

Other nominations will be as follows: For vice-presidents, Edmund W. Longley, vice-president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company; Herbert L. Tinkham, treasurer and vice-president of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton; and Samuel H. Thompson, president of the Thompson Hardware Company of Lowell. Mr. Longley has been vice-president of the state chamber for the past year; Mr. Tinkham has just retired as president of the Brockton Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Thompson is well-known throughout New England, having been president of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association.

Large delegations are expected to attend the meetings from local chambers and boards of trade. A special feature of the Thursday evening meeting will be an address by Gaylord C. Cummin, expert in municipal research of the Institute for Public Service of New York, who will speak on "Practical Methods of Municipal Tax Reduction." Friday morning the entire party will go by automobile to Amherst as guests of Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Agricultural College, where an inspection of the campus and college buildings will be made followed by luncheon, at which Dr. Butterfield and members of the faculty will talk on various phases of the food supply problem of Massachusetts and New England.

## AMERICA IN WORLD AFFAIRS ADVOCATED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 13 (Special).—"America must become international, for we are all brothers, and unless we get that message sung around the world we cannot endure as a nation," declared Frank Palmer Spence, president of Northeastern College, in his commencement address at the American International College yesterday afternoon. He commended the work that is being done by Chancellor McGown and his associates in furtherance of that end. In his remarks on "Building a Career," he outlined essential fundamentals of success.

A plan of the Daughters of the American Revolution to raise \$50,000 by next November for a girls' dormitory at the college is announced; also a plan to erect a men's dormitory and a memorial library known as the G. Frank Adams library, in honor of one of the college's benefactors. The cost of the three is estimated at \$250,000. The enrollment at the col-

lege this year comprised 151 students, representing 27 nationalities.

The gold medal given by the Society of Colonial Daughters for the best essay on patriotism has been awarded to Marviano Alphonso, who wrote on "Conservation of Our Forests." The John Fiske prize for the best essay on American history was given to John Chiavetta, who wrote on "The Alps and Results of the Washington Conference."

### MERRIMACK RIVER

## BRIDGE BIDS SOUGHT

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 13 (Special).—The special commission for the reconstruction of the Haverhill Bridge between Haverhill and Bradford over the Merrimack River has again advertised for bids for the work to be submitted to the commission by 11 a. m. on Friday, June 29. The first bids received were rejected because they were above the appropriation of \$950,000 allowed by the special act of the Legislature.

Since that time the Legislature has granted an additional \$150,000 for the work. The proposed bridge is to be 804 feet long and 66 feet wide, consisting of five reinforced concrete arches of 80 feet clear span, one arch of 55 feet clear span, and reinforced concrete approaches of beam and slab construction.

The new bridge will occupy the present site of the bridge, the downstream side to be widened. One half of the bridge will be constructed separate from the old bridge, which will then be removed and the other half of the new bridge completed in its place. The commissioners expect to start the work this year, and have a considerable amount of work done before winter.

### DARTMOUTH AWARDS

## TWO SCHOLARSHIPS

HANOVER, N. H., June 13.—Arthur Nightingale Thurston, of Rockport, Mass., and Karl Friedman, of Reading, Pa., have been awarded the Morrill Allen Gallagher Memorial scholarships at Dartmouth, according to an announcement by President Ernest Martin Hopkins. The scholarships are of \$600 each and are based on a gift of \$25,000 made by Mrs. Kate M. Morse, of Boston, Mass., and are awarded annually on the basis of the Rhodes scholarships, qualities of manhood and force of character, literary and scholastic ability and physical vigor as shown by participation in outdoor sports or in any other ways.

Thurston is a member of the class of 1924 and has for two years been a member of the Dartmouth baseball team. Friedman is a member of the class of 1925 and played on the Dartmouth basketball team last winter. He will captain the basketball team next year.

### GYMNASIUM MAY BE DELAYED

## PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13 (Special).

The Common Council has passed a resolution authorizing the city to proceed with the erection of a new high school gymnasium at a cost not to exceed \$425,000, but among members of the Board of Aldermen there is a disposition to delay the work. Public sentiment in favor of the building was aroused by a demonstration of high school pupils and the state Legislature authorized the borrowing of money. Opposition to immediate building is based on the claim that delay may effect a saving to the city.

### UNIVERSITY FUND GROWING

## ORONO, Me., June 13 (Special).—A. W. Stevens of New York, president of the General Alumni Association of the University of Maine, expects the fulfillment of the campaign for a \$500,000 subscription for a gymnasium and armory will be realized soon. An analysis of reports of the committees shows that only 32 per cent of the \$500,000 have been solicited, and the total subscriptions thus far received amount to approximately 65 per cent of the desired amount.

## LARGE EXPORT TRADE FORECAST

New Englanders at Boston Meeting Hear of Steps Taken to Increase Business

"Safer Exporting," was the keynote of an organization meeting of the New England group of the American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Insurance Exchange, held Tuesday at the Boston City Club. Officers were elected as follows: Burt W. Rankin, of the Hunt-Rankin Leather Company, Boston, president; P. N. Hamerstrom, sales and export manager of the Converse Rubber Shoe Company, Malden, vice-president; Howard M. Cole, export manager of Rice & Hutchins, Inc., Boston, second vice-president; L. M. Gilson, sales manager of the Harbor Welding Company, Brockton, secretary; Oliver Judd, credit manager of Leaders, Pray & Clark, of New Britain, Conn., vice-secretary.

George R. Meyer, originator of the plan and organizer of the Exchange, outlined the steps being taken to still further enlarge the scope of the work to increase the export business of New England manufacturers with responsible foreign buyers and around credit extensions with necessary safeguards.

### Foreign Accounts

William G. Marvin, head of the exchange legal department, explained the functions of his department and outlined the successful progress made in collecting overdue foreign accounts. The open forum presented an opportunity for the free exchange of experiences of members in their foreign trade.

### The Principal Speaker of the evening

was Archibald J. Wolfe, chief of the division of commercial laws, United States Department of Commerce. He said, in part:

Mr. Meyer's contribution to the foreign trade interests of the Nation I consider the most constructive piece of work of this character in the history of export.

Losses in export trade through the insolvency of buyers are an item that deserves consideration. It is true that some exporters have had less of them than others but none is immune. Export credit risk insurance is the common sense solution.

As far as the division of commercial laws is concerned, I may state that I am a convinced believer in the insurance of export shipments against the insolvency of foreign customers. I believe that a certificate of insurance issued immediately to the value of negotiable instruments connected with these foreign shipments. The American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Insurance Exchange represents a common sense solution of a vital problem.

### Effective Work Done

As the chief of the division of commercial laws, I have been particularly interested in the protective features of your legal department, which, through a network of affiliated attorneys throughout the world, has done most effective work in salvaging shipments, preventing many accounts from reaching the stage of loss and impressing the foreign merchants with the realization that your membership will not stand for abuse of credit.

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## STRIKE LEADERS' CLAIMS ATTACKED

Inspection of the Douglas Shoe Plant Shows 104 Lasters at Work in Factories

BROCKTON, Mass., June 13 (Special).—As a result of claims of secessionist leaders in the Brockton strike, that the lasters were out 95 per cent strong and the stampers 98 per cent, an inspection was made this morning by newspaper men at the plant of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, one of the largest firms in the country. The conditions found apparently were in contradiction to the statements of the secessionist leaders. No less than 104 lasters were seen at work in the No. 1 and No. 2 factories.

Supt. Edward Martin stated that the output of the lasting department is normally 230 cases and that on Tuesday 240 cases were put through the factory lasting rooms. Ten of the men lasting are learning the operation, so that more than 90 are old employees.

There are 25 vampers at work and although at the busiest season the firm has employed 40 they state there are enough vampers at work to supply all the needs of the season. There are 14 edge trimmers, 14 edge setters, five rough trimmers and two "kidders" at work in the edgemarking department, about 65 per cent normal.

The mixed union, heelers and sole fasteners' union are at work 100 per cent. Stitching room help was well represented with 28 vampers at their machines, and enough other stitchers to easily carry the work along without delay. An inspection of other departments would indicate in no way that a strike was in effect.

The same situation exists in several other factories, although some are still handicapped by lack of lasters. Workers are returning daily, a few at a time, and manufacturers declare they can see the end of the strike as soon as the lasting departments have taught their new help.

## VICE-PRESIDENT TO GO ON TRIP OF GOVERNORS

AUGUSTA, Me., June 13.—Vice-President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and their two sons will accompany the governors of the New England states on their vacation trip to Maine the latter part of this month. The party also will include the wives, secretaries and staffs of the governors.

They will be luncheon guests of Governor Baxter at the executive mansion in Augusta and will be tendered an informal reception at Bates College chapel in Lewiston.

## BOWDOIN PROFESSOR RESIGNS

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 13 (Special).—Glen Raymond Johnson, assistant professor of economics and sociology at Bowdoin College, has resigned, to take effect at the end of the present college year. After passing the summer with his family at Moose Pond, he will go to Greensboro, N. C., to accept the position of professor of sociology at the North Carolina College for Women, an institution of 1300 students.

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## On News Stands in Chicago

The Christian Science Monitor is sold by nearly 200 news stands in Chicago. In addition to the stands in hotels listed, many of the regular street and "L" station stands in the Loop and outside districts, carry the Monitor. The following indicates their general location.

Loop District, 42 News Stands

North Side, 30 Stands

Northwest Side, 22 Stands

West Side, 18 Stands

South Side, 20 Stands

North Western Depot

Wells St. Terminal (Interurban)

Board of Trade

Randolph I. C. Station

Blackstone Hotel

Drake Hotel

La Salle Hotel

National Vending,

108 W. Lake St.



## SIX AMERICANS HAVE QUALIFIED

Championship Play for British  
Open Golf Title Starts To-  
morrow on Troon Course

### LEADING QUALIFIERS FOR BRITISH OPEN GOLF TOURNAMENT

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
A. S. Tingey	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
S. W. White	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
F. W. White	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Fred Robson	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
James Braid	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Fred Collins	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
J. MacKenzie	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
A. W. Burt	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
A. R. Whieldon	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
A. H. Mitchell	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
J. H. Kirkwood	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
J. W. Gaudin	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
MacDonald Smith	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Peter Robertson	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
C. J. H. Tolson	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Jean Donald	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Angel de la Torre	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
G. P. Aulbach	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
George Duncan	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Alexander Herd	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
John Farrell	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
F. W. Clarke	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Leo Diegel	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
W. C. Hagen	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

TROON, Scotland, June 13 (P)—The course over which play for the British open golf title will start tomorrow measures 3185 yards out and 3230 yards home. The first six holes skirt the sea to the southward; the next six run in as many different directions across the previous line of play, while the last half-dozen extend in a general northerly direction back to the clubhouse. Bogeys is 39 out and 40 in, while par is approximately 36-37, for a total of 73.

The course distances, with par for each hole, are as follows: First hole, 350 yards (4); second, 360 (4); third, 355 (4); fourth, 450 (5); fifth, 155 (3);



C. F. Aulbach

Young Boston Professional Golfer Who Qualified for British Open Championship

sixth, 580 (5); seventh, 370 (4); eighth, 120 (3); ninth, 355 (4); tenth, 360 (4); eleventh, 315 (4); twelfth, 355 (4); thirteenth, 355 (4); fourteenth, 175 (3); fifteenth, 435 (5); sixteenth, 560 (5); seventeenth, 320 (3); eighteenth, 370 (4); total 37.

The championship rounds will be played Thursday and Friday, 36 holes each day, the lowest aggregate medal score for the 72 holes winning the championship for the golfer who makes it. Six Americans are among the 38 who qualified. They are W. C. Hagen, the present title holder; MacDonald Smith, of California; G. F. Aulbach, of Boston; F. W. Clarke, of Asheville, N. C.; John Farrell, of the Quaker Ridge Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; and Leo Diegel, of Washington, D. C., together with J. H. Kirkwood, the former Australian champion, who now lives in the United States.

The Americans who failed to qualify in the two-days' test Monday and Tuesday were Eugene Sarazen, American open champion, T. D. Armour of New York, J. M. Barnes of Pelham Manor, N. Y., and Charles Hoffer of Philadelphia.

**HARVARD-YALE RACE  
COURSE IS CHANGED**

Gales Ferry, Conn., June 13.—F. V. Chappell, chairman of the Yale-Harvard regatta committee, accompanied by Coaches Edward Leader and P. J. Muller, on Friday will make a final inspection of the four-mile course over which the Harvard and Yale crews will row June 22. The course will be winding, following the channel of the river, although a four-mile straight away is available. The course was made crooked in order that the outside crew might have no undue advantage because of eddies in the river.

Yesterday afternoon Coach Leader took the junior varsity over the four-mile course and on the way back picked up the varsity, taking it three miles down the river. The freshmen and the combination crew both had light workouts.

The "noncombatant" crew, composed of various members of the camp not actively connected with the crews, took to the water in the afternoon and went a mile and a half down the river, under the guidance of R. B. Russell '23, now in the varsity boat.

## President Harding to Play Golf in Canada

DECLARING he would like to play his first game of golf on a Canadian course while in Vancouver, on the occasion of his visit here July 26, President W. G. Harding has issued a challenge to Lieut. Gov. W. C. Nichol.

F. M. Ridd, United States Consul-General, sent the President's challenge in a letter received at the Mayor's office today. President Harding will visit Vancouver on his way home from Alaska.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	27	13	.673
Philadelphia	27	20	.574
Cleveland	26	22	.543
Detroit	25	26	.490
St. Louis	25	28	.468
Washington	24	28	.458
Boston	18	24	.429
Chicago	18	26	.409

RESULTS TUESDAY  
Boston 10, Chicago 4.  
Cleveland 7, New York 4.  
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 3.  
St. Louis 3, Washington 1.

GAMES TODAY  
Chicago at Boston  
Detroit at Philadelphia  
St. Louis at New York

RED SOX DRIVE FABER OUT  
Boston's batters got to U. C. Faber, Chicago's veteran "ace," for 10 runs in the fourth and sixth innings of yesterday's game. The Sox, who were leading 3-0 at the time, drove Faber out of the box in the fourth inning, when they scored five runs, and before any men were retired in the eighth they knocked out Faber. The Sox, who were leading 3-0 at the time, drove Faber out of the box in the fourth inning, when they scored five runs, and before any men were retired in the eighth they knocked out Faber.

INDIANS' THIRD IN FOUR GAMES  
NEW YORK, June 12.—By taking the last game of the series from New York, Cleveland made it three out of four. The defeat reduces the Yankees' lead over the second place Athletics to three games. The Indians came from behind in the seventh inning, when they scored five runs, and before any men were retired in the eighth they knocked out Faber. The Sox, who were leading 3-0 at the time, drove Faber out of the box in the fourth inning, when they scored five runs, and before any men were retired in the eighth they knocked out Faber.

ATHLETICS BEAT DETROIT  
PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The Athletics hit Homer Pilleto freely in the sixth and eighth innings today, easily having the better of Detroit, 7 to 3. The visitors had held a 3-0 lead, but R. K. Hay went in as relief pitcher and checked further trouble.

THREE HITS ARE ENOUGH  
WASHINGTON, June 12.—The three hits that St. Louis secured of Walter Johnson today were sufficient to turn Washington back for the second time in the series. J. T. Tobin's home run, Walter Gerber's three-base hit and D. C. Danforth's two-base hit were all that Johnson allowed in the way of safe hitting in the seven innings he worked.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	28	20	.582
Atlanta	28	22	.560
Nashville	28	23	.558
Chattanooga	24	22	.521
Mobile	23	25	.479
Memphis	21	24	.467
Birmingham	21	26	.449
Little Rock	17	21	.354

RESULTS TUESDAY  
Little Rock 6, Birmingham 1.  
Atlanta 8, Memphis 6.  
Chattanooga at New Orleans (postponed).

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	33	14	.702
Baltimore	32	14	.696
Toronto	25	21	.543
Reading	27	23	.540
Buffalo	24	24	.500
Newark	20	27	.426
Jersey City	18	21	.467
Syracuse	16	32	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY  
Rochester 8, Jersey City 6.  
Syracuse 2, Newark 0.  
Reading 11, Buffalo 0.  
Buffalo 7, Baltimore 6.

HOBSON IN FIRST VARSITY  
RED TOP, Conn., June 13.—Coach F. J. Muller last evening sent the Harvard varsity crew downstream to the bridge and back, and at the three-mile mark on the return trip took the coxswain's seat and directed the crew from that position for the last mile. A. L. Hobson '24, was in C. J. Hubard's seat, the latter being out for several days. The second crew and combination were given an easy paddle over a distance of seven miles.

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## LEA AND CLYTIE MAY MAKE TEAM

Both Craft Have Little to Do in  
Second Day's Tests

NEW YORK, June 13.—That Lea and Clytie will probably be members of the United States team, which will race for the British-American Cup of Cowes, England, next August, is the impression that followers have today as the result of the second day's trials at Oyster Bay yesterday. Lea and Clytie, the two six-meter yachts which were members of last year's winning American combination, were given very little racing to do yesterday by the selection committee. The judges were C. H. Crane and J. de Forest. The race committee was made up of P. S. Weeks and S. A. Fahnestock.

The racing was of the light weather variety. The wind, while it held fairly true from the north northeast, was never particularly strong, growing exceedingly light as the afternoon advanced. The first race had the best wind, although that is not saying very much. Two-mile races, like the windward and return, only four boats were ordered to sail. They were Bally Hoo, Ingomar, Cynnet and Hawk. The craft finished in the order named.

The second race, which also was two miles to windward and return, was a match race. Cynnet, sailed by P. L. Hammond, defeated Bally Hoo, sailed by the young son of A. G. Hanan, owner of the yacht. Ingomar defeated Hawk in the other brush. There was also an informal match between Clytie and Lea, which was won by the former.

The six contenders took part in the next brush, which was over a triangular course. The yachts were divided into two classes. The first division was won by Bally Hoo, with Cynnet second and Ingomar last. Lea was the winner of the second division. Hawk was second and then came Clytie.

The last race of the day saw the Lea again idle. The other five boats raced. Again they were divided into two divisions. In the first, Cynnet defeated Bally Hoo. In the second, Clytie was the winner. Then came Ingomar, followed by Hawk.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	24	15	.614
Pittsburgh	23	20	.534
Brooklyn	23	22	.511
Cincinnati	23	22	.511
St. Louis	23	23	.500
Philadelphia	23	24	.488
Boston	17	34	.333
Philadelphia	13	35	.271

RESULTS TUESDAY  
Chicago 15, Boston 11.  
Pittsburgh 4, New York 2.  
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 4.  
Philadelphia vs. Cincinnati (postponed).

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at St. Louis.  
Brooklyn at Chicago.  
New York at Cincinnati.  
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

CUBS HARD PUT TO IT, BUT WIN  
CHICAGO, June 12.—The Braves gave Chicago a battle all the way in today's contest, losing out only after they had come within a run of tying the score, and leaving three men on base in the ninth inning. L. H. Miller, left fielder, was the player responsible for Boston's eighth successive victory for his two home runs and single accounted for seven of the Cubs' tallies. The first home of Miller's came in the fifth inning with the bases full and a second on an inning later, with none on, George Grantham, in the first inning, also hit for the circuit. The score:

ININGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 10 1  
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 13 3

Batteries—Cheever, Dumovich, Keen, Russell and O'Farrell; Miller, Benton, O'Connell, Russell and Ruel. Winning pitcher—Cheever. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—McConnell and Hart. Time—2h. 36m.

FINAL GOES TO PITTSBURGH  
PITTSBURGH, June 12.—A trio of two-base hits gave Pittsburgh the advantage at the start in today's game with New York. The local team added another in the second, and W. J. Marvelli's third-hit sent over the fourth run made off A. N. Nease. A. W. Cooper allowed many hits as the Giants' left-hander, but kept them farther apart. The score:

ININGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 10 1  
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 10 1

Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Goetz, Neff, Jonnard and Snyder. Losing pitcher—Nease. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 34m.

CARDINALS' GAME IN NINTH  
ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Errors played a leading part in Brooklyn's defeat at the hands of the Cardinals today. The two wild throws, one of them by the pitcher, enabled the Cardinals to tie the score after Brooklyn had gone ahead in the eighth. In the ninth, with the count 4 to 0, W. L. Sherdel singled, and when J. W. Taylor's throw caught him off the base, J. H. Johnston dropped the ball. The muffed was costly as Jack Strish sacrificed and George Toporcer's single scored Sherdel with the winning run. The score:

ININGS—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 9 4  
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 9 4

Batteries—Sherdel and Clemens; Grimes and Taylor. Umpires—Moran and O'Day. Time—1h. 55m.

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## CROSS-COUNTRY IN EUROPE REVIEWED

Distance Running Over Natural  
Courses on That Continent  
Increasingly Cosmopolitan

LONDON, Eng., May 29 (Special Correspondence).—The satisfactory statement made by the honorary secretary, at the annual meeting of the English National Cross-Country Union at New castle in May, although applying directly to the continued progress of the sport in England during 1922-23, may be taken to reflect, with a considerable degree of accuracy, the condition of affairs in most European countries where the topography permits of pleasant running. Like all sports, distance running over natural courses has become increasingly cosmopolitan, and there can be hardly a state in Europe now that has not its individual and team "champions de cross."

In the last few years, France has come very much to the fore. When Joseph Guillemot, then little known outside his own country, first won the English national at Windsor in 1920, folk shook their heads and regarded it as a sign of British decadence. When he repeated his success in 1922, the prolonged anomaly of a Frenchman being champion of England aroused some comment, which, after due consideration, culminated in a decision to confine the national to British-born members of English clubs, after this year. This action, so it was explained, arose from no fear of foreign athletes' superiority, but solely from the desire to encourage Englishmen. In closing its championship to non-nationals, England but follows the example set by France.

Of even greater significance than the successes of a brilliant individual like Guillemot in the national have been France's two consecutive victories in the internationals of this and last year. Until 1922, when Guillemot and his teammates won against the strength of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, at Glasgow, England had enjoyed a monopoly of success, spread over 15 such races. This year, the aspect of the encounter became somewhat changed, owing to the defection of Ireland and Wales. The cross of the five nations, as it is called on the Continent, threatened to become a triangular contest, until the admission of Belgium brought up the number of teams to four. As cabled to The Christian Science Monitor at the time, France scored a meritorious win, without the assistance of Guillemot and without having a man in the first three home.

C. E. Blewitt of Birchfield Harriers, winner of the English title, was first to finish, after a great struggle with the Scottish star, J. G. McIntyre, behind whom came Georges Van den Broelle, champion of Belgium. Gaston Hue, Marcel Deshayes, and Maurice Deneux, running circles by the nom de guerre of Arbid II—and Lucien Duquesne, all of France, filled positions four to seven, their compatriots, Emile Gaude and Louis Corlet, being tenth and eleventh. The course itself, over 10 miles, was not a type of "going" familiar to English athletes, and, in the circumstances, Blewitt's time of 58m. 11.4-ss., for the 10 miles of monotony was distinctly creditable. The final team places, it may be interesting to record, were: France, 43 points; Belgium, 45; Scotland, 112 points; and Ireland, 113 points.

On the last occasion that the English championship was open to entrants from overseas, none figured prominently. Running with his customary ability and courage, Blewitt scored his first success, covering the distance of 10 miles in 58m. 32s., while his club—always near the front in this event—secured the team title for the fourteenth time. Incidentally, it was Birchfield's fourth successive victory. The doings of Blewitt's club in the national form one of the most interesting pages in cross-country history, but it has never before done anything so good as totaling 26 points in a field of more than 300 competitors. This is only four more points than the record minimum, established by Moseley Harriers in 1884, when, however, only 50 runners faced the starter. By permission of Viscount Burnham, the race this year took place in the grounds of Barn Hall, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Prior to the "big" event of the year, Birchfield Harriers gained a thoroughly anticipated success in the Midland Counties championship. On this occasion Blewitt was beaten for first place by his clubmate, Walter Freeman, who won the English title in 1921. When the Birchfield men

went to Paris for a big cross-country race there, they were, however, soundly defeated. It was round about this time that French athletic circles were most agitated by discussions regarding the reinstatement as an amateur of the former professional, Jean Vermeulen. Fortunately, Vermeulen withheld from international competitions and the English A. A. A. was not obliged to enforce abstention upon athletes under its jurisdiction. After his success in two big races early in the season, Vermeulen was named as a likely winner of his national championship, but, like Guillemot, he dropped out in the course of the race, which went to Alim Amar.

The following are the winners of some individual championships held in Europe during the past season:

C. E. Blewitt, Birchfield Harriers, English and the Five Nations championship; W. White, Wath Athletic Club, Northern Counties of England championship; Walter Freeman, Birchfield Harriers, Midland Counties of England championship; W. M. Cotterell, Royal Corps of Signals, Southern Counties of England championship; A. McInnes, Oxford University, English interuniversity championship; W. M. Cotterell, British Army championship; D. M. Wright, Clydesdale Harriers, Scottish championship; J. J. Rayan, Tipperary Harriers, Irish championship; Georges Van den Broelle, Bruges, Belgian championship; Alim Amar, Marseilles, French championship; A. Davoli, Genoa, Italian championship; E. Scholte, Schifflange, Luxembourg championship; Palma Barcelona Football Club, Spanish championship; Husein, Hamburg, German championship; Garin, Geneva, Swiss championship; Schindler, Sparta, Czechoslovakian championship; Ghorgechev, Rumanian championship; Stepanovic, Belgrade, Yugoslavian championship; Kultsar, Tecknick, Hungarian championship; J. Eberth, Danish championship; Obfelder, Austrian championship.

When the final matches started yesterday Commonwealth was a favorite to win the title as it had finished its schedule the previous week in order to be defeated, Brae Burn had to win at least 10 matches from Wollaston. As Commonwealth had defeated Wollaston by a score of 8 to 3 when those two teams met, it was not expected that Brae Burn would secure enough points to pass Commonwealth. But the Brae Burn players were in top form and they won every point, not only taking the championship by so doing, but also securing the honor of being the only team in the league able to win 12 points in a match this year.

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## HARD TO SEE WHY CHICAGO IS LAST

Answer May Lie in Pitching, but Even That Is Not Far Below Average Grade

Manager William J. Gleason of the Chicago Americans cannot understand why his club is last in the league race, unless it be that the backward spring has interfered to more than the usual extent with his pitchers' effectiveness. All the way down the lineup the White Sox do not present a weak spot, and in some places, notably second base, third base, right field and behind the bat, the team is fortified in a manner all to be desired. If there is any deficiency outside of the box it is in left field, where neither the heralded E. R. Elsh nor B. A. Falk has been hitting as hard as might be desired. But the brilliancy and balance of the rest of the team more than make up for this.

There are the pitchers whom Gleason refers to as his "big three": U. C. Faber, C. C. Robertson, and Louis Cvenogros. The veteran Faber, of course, needs no introduction to baseball fans, and the same can be said of Robertson, whose no-man-reach first-base game against Detroit was written into the records a year ago. Cvenogros, on the other hand, first gained notice when given a tryout by J. J. McGraw of the New York Giants; turned adrift before the present season opened, he became a member of the White Sox, and with them has pitched with surprising consistency, especially against such teams as the Yankees. Only a home run by G. H. Ruth cost him a 15-inning shutout decision last month, while on the current trip Cvenogros turned in M. J. Huggins' champions back 7 to 3 in regulation time.

Of the rest of the pitchers Gleason is most concerned with G. V. Leverette, who worked promisingly last season, and F. G. Mack. The latter has not had much experience in major league company, but since he is believed to have the requisites of a star, he will be worked along carefully until ready for regular duty—possibly before this season grows very much older. Leverette's failure to live up to his 1922 form has puzzled the Chicago manager, who hopes, however, that the setback is only transitory. For relief work in the box the Sox have Ted Blankenship, who, although inserted frequently in the line, has not shown very much that indicates he is ready for steady assignment. But the manager believes that Blankenship, like Mack, gives promise of developing into a pitcher of parts, so is willing to experiment with him.

Mention the White Sox infield and one immediately thinks of Capt. E. T. Collins, the second baseman, who, after 15 years as a big league regular, is enjoying one of his very best seasons. The former Philadelphia Athletic star leads the league in base stealing, in addition to batting hard and fielding as brilliantly and consistently as ever. If Collins keeps it up, as he gives every indication of doing, and if he receives a little more support from some other elements that make up the South Side contingent, there is no telling where the Sox may finish.

William Kamm, until this spring a San Franciscoan, holds down third in the most approved fashion. Oftentimes a star falls those critics who have paved the way for him with excessive advance praise; but Kamm has lived up to every expectation, and is a reliable batsman and handles himself in all ways like a veteran.

At first base, E. H. Sheely is still a tower of strength offensively, and whatever shortcomings may be his in a fielding line are neutralized, for the most part, by the usually reliable throwing of Collins and the rest of the infield. Harvey McClenahan plays shortstop. The main reason for letting Ernest Johnson go was that Johnson held out for a greater salary, and holdouts are persons non grata in the White Sox fold. It is doubtful if Johnson lost out, however, as he went from a last-place club to one which seems in at least a fair way to capture a third successive flag. As for McClenahan, Gleason says he is playing a better brand of ball than has been seen at shortstop since the passing of George Weaver, who, by the way, will never be received back into the White Sox ranks. That is final, says Gleason, and the same goes for Oscar Felsch and all the others. No matter what the courts may eventually decide, baseball is a law unto itself.

## LETTERS AWARDED TO 13 N. H. ATHLETES

DURHAM, N. H., June 12.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the New Hampshire College Athletic Association, letters were awarded to 13 members of the basketball team for their services during the past season. Of these men nine will be available for the team next season. The men who were awarded letters are:

Capt. H. T. Fernald '25, Laconia; W. T. Confrey '25, Brockton; M. J. Garvin '25, Dover; J. J. Cronin '24, Needham, Mass.; E. J. Emerson '25, Center Barnstead; G. L. Campbell '25, New London, Conn.; M. F. Campbell '25, Beverly Farms, Mass.; J. J. Barry '25, Barre, Vt.; W. W. Lufkin '25, Essex, Mass.; M. E. McNeal '24, Somersworth; R. L. Gustafson '25, Manchester; G. E. Ross '25, Rochester; L. D. Fernald '24, Laconia.

## PICK-UPS

CHICAGO'S seventh consecutive victory was the signal for the Boston Braves' eighth straight defeat. The Cubs have lost only three of the 20 games they have played on the home ground this season. They started off in great style in April, slumped for a while, and now appear again to be on the right track. Two of the victories in the current sport were over New York and the last five at Boston's expense.

Ernest Johnson, whom the New York Americans recently obtained from the White Sox, went up as a pinch hitter in the seventh inning and drove out a home run. Then he took L. E. Scott's place at short.



Three Promising Recruits With the Chicago White Sox. (Left to Right)—Louis Cvenogros, E. R. Elsh and William Kamm

## "BIG TEN" TEAMS TO PLAY FIVE GAMES PRELIMINARY TO RACE

Ground Appears to Be Broken for Agitation to Put Over a Round-Robin Basketball Schedule

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—Now that the Intercollegiate Conference has decided to play five practice games preliminary to the championship basketball race for 1924, the ground appears to be broken for agitation to put over a complete round-robin schedule each year. The schedule of this type which has proven satisfactory in the Missouri Valley Conference calls for 16 games, by its nine members. If the "Big Ten" adopted the scheme, 18 games would be required.

Sentiment in favor of a round robin in the "Big Ten" conference has been opposed by the argument that it would prolong the season, and unduly emphasize basketball to the detriment of other winter sports. The schedule is now limited to 12 conference games and five practice games. The system works out so that every member meets every other member in at least one pair of engagements every three years.

"I would just as soon play 18 straight championship games, as 12 championship and five practice games," stated Coach W. E. Meanwell, basketball mentor at University of Wisconsin, and secretary of the basketball association, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It would be much more satisfactory in determining the championship. Some of the so-called practice games are harder than conference games, anyhow."

"The round-robin schedule in the Missouri Valley was started chiefly because I advocated it while at University of Missouri." Now they won't give it up. At Missouri, Coach Meanwell produced three successive championship teams, and the Tigers have not had one since he left. Since returning to Wisconsin three years ago, Meanwell has not produced a championship team, but his quintet has been right up at the top each season.

Coach Meanwell, however, does not hope to change the present three-year system in the "Big Ten" until it has run its course. It will end in 1925. In the pick for officials of the games, F. H. Young of Bloomington, Ill., again gets the most assignments with 21, referee 15 times and umpire 6. J. J. Molony of Chicago is second with a total of 19 games, in all except one of which he will be umpire. Two other residents of Chicago are among the leaders, J. J. Schommer with 17, all but two as referee, and N. E. Kearns with 15, all but one as referee. G. E. Reynolds of Chicago and Millard of Illinois Wesleyan have 10 each; Fred Berger of Lake Forest, Ill., has 8; S. L. Lowman of Madison, Wis., and H. L. Ray of Chicago, 5 each; E. E. Prugh of Yellow Springs, O.; Frank Winters of Chicago and F. E. Birch of Cedar Falls, Ia., two each; F. L. Brown of Lake Forest and J. W. Uehl, one each.

The schedule calls for 60 games, the same as last year. The season opens on Jan. 5 with three games, but the championship University of Iowa team does not see action until Jan. 12, when Purdue University invades Iowa City. University of Chicago and University of Wisconsin close the season with a battle, March 15, at Madison, Wis. The schedule of games and officials are as follows:

Jan. 5—Chicago at Lafayette, Millard at Ray; Illinois at Minnesota; Young and Reynolds; Wisconsin at Indiana; Kearns and Molony; 8—Ohio State at

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## "BIG TEN" TEAMS TO PLAY FIVE GAMES PRELIMINARY TO RACE

Ground Appears to Be Broken for Agitation to Put Over a Round-Robin Basketball Schedule

Special from Monitor Bureau

Purdue, Molony and Kearns; 9—Chicago at Northwestern, Kearns and Lowman; 12—Indiana at Minnesota, Lowman and Ray; Illinois at Ohio State, Young and Prugh; Wisconsin at Northwestern, Kearns and Schommer; Purdue at Iowa, Millard and Reynolds; 14—Illinois at Michigan, Schommer and Young; Indiana at Wisconsin, Kearns and Molony; 17—Northwestern at Illinois, Young and Reynolds; 18—Iowa at Michigan, Schommer and Young; Indiana at Chicago, Millard and Molony; Purdue at Minnesota, Berger and Brown; 21—Indiana at Northwestern, Schommer and Molony; Iowa at Ohio State, Young and Prugh; 22—Ohio State, Young and Molony; 25—Wisconsin at Chicago, Young and Winter; Minnesota at Michigan, Schommer and Molony; 28—Minnesota at Ohio State, Young and Molony.

Feb. 3—Minnesota at Indiana, Millard and Schommer; 5—Northwestern at Indiana, Schommer and Molony; 6—Michigan at Chicago, Kearns and Molony; 7—Ohio State at Illinois, Schommer and Molony; 11—Michigan at Minnesota, Schommer and Berger; Ohio State at Illinois, Schommer and Molony; 16—Iowa at Chicago, Birch and Winter; Indiana at Ohio State, Young and Prugh; 27—Purdue at Michigan, Kearns and Molony; Illinois at Wisconsin, Schommer and Reynolds; Chicago at Indiana, Young and Molony; 28—Wisconsin at Michigan, Schommer and Molony; 29—Michigan at Wisconsin, Schommer and Molony; 30—Purdue at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 31—Indiana at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 1—Illinois at Purdue, Kearns and Berger; Wisconsin at Purdue, Kearns and Berger; Wisconsin at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 4—Illinois at Northwestern, Young and Berger; 6—Purdue at Chicago, Kearns and Young; 8—Michigan at Illinois, Kearns and Molony; Wisconsin at Iowa, Schommer and Molony; Minnesota at Northwestern, Young and Reynolds; 11—Minnesota at Wisconsin, Schommer and Molony; 12—Wisconsin at Michigan, Schommer and Molony; 13—Purdue at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 14—Illinois at Northwestern, Young and Berger; 15—Purdue at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 16—Iowa at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 17—Purdue at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 18—Iowa at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 19—Illinois at Northwestern, Young and Berger; 20—Purdue at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 21—Indiana at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 22—Ohio State at Illinois, Schommer and Molony; 23—Ohio State at Illinois, Schommer and Molony; 24—Purdue at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 25—Wisconsin at Chicago, Young and Winter; Minnesota at Michigan, Schommer and Molony; 28—Minnesota at Ohio State, Young and Molony.

March 1—Chicago at Michigan, Young and Molony; Iowa at Illinois, Schommer and Reynolds; Northwestern at Wisconsin, Schommer and Molony; 3—Iowa at Purdue, Millard and Molony; Michigan at Indiana, Schommer and Molony; Ohio State at Wisconsin, Young and Reynolds; 4—Illinois at Northwestern, Young and Berger; 6—Purdue at Chicago, Kearns and Young; 8—Michigan at Illinois, Kearns and Molony; Wisconsin at Iowa, Schommer and Molony; Minnesota at Northwestern, Young and Reynolds; 11—Minnesota at Wisconsin, Schommer and Molony; 12—Wisconsin at Michigan, Schommer and Molony; 13—Purdue at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 14—Illinois at Northwestern, Young and Berger; 15—Purdue at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 16—Iowa at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 17—Purdue at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 18—Iowa at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 19—Illinois at Northwestern, Young and Berger; 20—Purdue at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 21—Indiana at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 22—Ohio State at Illinois, Schommer and Molony; 23—Ohio State at Illinois, Schommer and Molony; 24—Purdue at Northwestern, Kearns and Molony; 25—Wisconsin at Chicago, Young and Winter; Minnesota at Michigan, Schommer and Molony; 28—Minnesota at Ohio State, Young and Molony.

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PRINCETON GIVES MANY INSIGNIA Eighty-Six Members of Major and Minor Teams Honored

PRINCETON, N. J., June 13.—Athletic insignia awards have been made to 86 members of Princeton major and minor teams for competition this season.

Of this number, 35 were given the straight "P." The four managers of

By the Old State House Don't Blame the Bride

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## WOMEN'S GOLF IS IN SECOND ROUND

Miss Stirling Wins Battle Royal From Mrs. Jackson, 1 Up

RYE, N. Y., June 13 (Special).—Second-round matches in the women's metropolitan district golf championship tournament are being played today over the links of the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, and with only one of the prominent players who qualified eliminated as the result of yesterday's first-round matches, the competition for the four places in the semifinal round promises to be very keen.

In the first round yesterday the feature match was easily the one in which Miss A. W. Stirling of North Hempstead and Mrs. H. A. Jackson of the Greenwich Country Club, both former United States champions, met. It was the third time this season that these two players had come together and as in the past it was a battle royal with Miss Stirling winning 1 up. Miss Stirling was 2 up at the turn, but at this stage of the game Mrs. Jackson played some good golf and evened the match at the eleventh and then took the lead at the twelfth with a fine 3. It was not until the fifteenth was played that Miss Stirling was able to square the match. The sixteenth was halved, but Miss Stirling went into the lead at the seventeenth and won the match when the eighteenth was halved.

Much interest was taken in the match between Miss Maureen Orcutt of White Beaches and Mrs. J. H. Lapham of Apawamis. Miss Orcutt, although only 15 years old, is playing a remarkably strong game of golf and she won her match yesterday 2 and 1. Many are predicting that she will soon be as strong a player as Miss Glenna Collett, the present national champion, and Miss Stirling, former title holder, both of whom won their championships early in their careers. The summary:

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Miss A. W. Stirling, North Hempstead, defeated H. A. Jackson, Greenwich, 1 up. Mrs. George Hite Jr., Apawamis, defeated Mrs. Courtland Smith, Glen Ridge, 3 and 1. Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. Walter MacGowan, Glen Ridge, 1 up (19 holes). Mrs. J. N. Toerger, Nassau, defeated Mrs. Jack Renwick, Bedford, 3 and 2. Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock, defeated Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry Valley, 4 and 2. Miss Maureen Orcutt, White Beaches, defeated Mrs. J. H. Lapham, Apawamis, 2 and 1. Mrs. E. Dubois, Englewood, defeated Mrs. John Langhorne, Yonkers, 6 and 5. Mrs. G. F. Feltner, South Shore, defeated Mrs. L. E. Arnold, Greenwich, 6 and 5.

## MISSOURI BALL TEAM ELECTS C. H. DENNY

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 12 (Special).—C. H. Denny '24, shortstop and leading batter of the University of Missouri baseball team for two years, is captain of next year's team. The ballots were taken some time ago but were not made public until today. Denny's batting average for the season just past was .407. Denny is also president of the student senate for next year. He first played baseball with the Clayton High School team of St. Louis County, and was a member of that team when it won the county championship of 1920.

Varsity letters in baseball were awarded to the following men by the committee on intercollegiate athletics, which met last night: H. D. Pick '23, captain; C. H. Denny '24, captain-elect; L. J. Roberts '23, D. B. Pasot '24, Fred Taylor '24, Herbert Barker '23, Paul Quick '24, C. L. Greathouse '24, R. S. Hays '24, and F. E. Reagan '25. In order for a player to obtain a letter in baseball, it is necessary for him to play four innings in four different Missouri Valley games, except in the case of a pitcher, who only has to play three innings in three different games. The team must win at least one-third of the games played for anyone to receive letters.

H. B. Hooper of the Chicago White Sox possesses just as good a throwing arm as ever, so base runners on opposing clubs will testify. It has to be a well-placed single indeed to advance a runner two bases with Hooper retrieving the ball.

## Chicago Star Athlete Wins "Big Ten" Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Ill., June 13.—A. FLETCHER '25, star guard on the football team for three years, is today in possession of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association medal for the best combined scholarship and athletic record of the year at University of Chicago. The award was made on recommendation of Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director, and the honor was presented at convocation exercises at the university yesterday.

## PENN RE-ELECTS SPORT OFFICERS

Three New Student Members of Council Are Named

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13 (Special).—At the annual meeting of the university council on athletics at Pennsylvania, all the officers were re-elected for the coming year, as follows: S. E. Hutchinson, chairman; Dr. R. T. McKee, vice-chairman; Dr. T. P. McCutcheon, secretary; E. B. Cozens, treasurer, and J. J. Gorman, assistant treasurer.

The three new student members of the council were announced as follows: Sparta Fritz '24, editor-in-chief of the Pennsylvaniaian; C. B. Reeves '24, president of the senior class, and J. B. Dorn '24, center on the varsity football team.

The council also elected the standing committees for the year, as follows:

Executive—J. C. Bell '25, S. E. Hutchinson '23, Dr. T. P. McCutcheon '23, E. R. Bushnell '21, and Sparta Fritz '24. Rowing—J. A. Brown '25, Thomas Reath '25, G. C. Meloy '27, C. B. Reeves '24, manager and captain to be appointed. Football—S. E. Hutchinson '23, R. C. Hill '23, E. A. Hanes '24, W. E. Almy '24, Sparta Fritz '24, and Charles Lovitt '24. Finance—G. H. Frazier '27, A. L. Church '28, and C. B. Reeves '24. Basketball—P. P. Sittes '23, William Hammett '24, T. P. McCutcheon '23, and J. B. Dorn '24; captain and manager to be appointed. Soccer—J. E. Thayer Jr. '26, J. C. Bell '25, R. S. Amella '23, Dr. R. T. McKee, and Sparta Fritz '24. Gymnastic—J. E. Thayer Jr. '26, D. F. Lippincott '15, A. E. Rose '24, W. A. Smith '24, E. R. Bushnell '21, and C. B. Reeves '24. Minor Sports (indoor section)—T. B. Pritchett '23, Sparta Fritz '24, G. G. Maby '24, gymnastic; Milton Segal '25, and W. J. Stewart '24, wrestling; Warren Wright '24, swimming; Gordon Hattersley '24, and Edward Chisolm '24, bowling; W. J. Davies '24, fencing. Minor Sports (outdoor section)—Sydney Thayer Jr. '26, Dr. T. P. McCutcheon '23, C. B. Reeves '24, Theodore Campbell '24, tennis; A. Kallman '24, lacrosse; Wallace Englehardt '24, golf; C. J. Lyon '24, polo; R. Rowley '24, gun club, and C. H. Barnes '24, cricket.

## BOWDOIN ELECTS JOHNSON

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 12.—R. G. Johnson of Brunswick, state pitcher of the Bowdoin College team, was elected captain of the team for 1924. He was on the varsity baseball squad in his freshman year and for the past two seasons has been on the team. He also played on the class baseball and class football teams. Sophomore year he was on the varsity football squad and has been on the rifle team for two years. This year he became first-string pitcher.

## MRS. HURD WINS GROSS PRIZE

WILMINGTON, Del., June 12.—Mrs. J. V. Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club won the low gross honor today in the annual one-day tournament of the Wilmington Country Club, with a card of 82 for the 18 holes. Mrs. J. V. Hurd, a Huntington Valley Country Club, with a handicap of two strokes, was second, her gross score being 84. Mrs. L. Lucas, Philadelphia Country Club, won the low net prize with a 74, achieved with an 89 gross and a 15 handicap.

## ILLINOIS LOSES SIX TITLES IN SEASON

Eleven Championships of "Big Ten" Conference Change Hands During Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—Athletic championships of the Intercollegiate Conference changed ownership more generally during the college year just closed than perhaps ever before in the history of the circuit. Eleven out of 15 crowns shifted and two are yet to be decided. One reason appears to be that University of Illinois, which held six titles, had an off year and lost them all.

Those titles that were retained by their defenders were the doubles in tennis, won for the second year by University of Chicago players, and the football championship with University of Iowa undefeated for the second time, although University of Michigan was also undefeated, claiming a share of the title. Michigan took the basketball championship from Illinois by a score of 41 points.

Director F. H. Yost's men followed this up by capturing the indoor track and field championships from Illinois by a score of 43½, and carried off the outdoor title by a score of 57½. Michigan captured the baseball crown, surrendering by Illinois, winning 10 straight games. At singles in tennis a Michigan player captured the conference colors, which were undelivered by the Illinois title holder.

Two institutions from outside the Conference dipped in for team titles. University of Nebraska taking from Chicago the fencing honors and Iowa State College capturing from Illinois the wrestling crown, winning four of seven matches.

The basketball championship was lost by Purdue University and hangs undecided between University of Wisconsin and University of Iowa, each winning 11 games and losing 1. Wisconsin took by 11½ points the gymnastic championship which Chicago defended for several years in succession.

Northwestern University regained the swimming title by a score of 32 points. The Purple team has held the title a majority of the last 10 years, sharing it part of the time with Chicago and a year ago letting University of Minnesota slip in.

This leaves the team and individual golf titles the only ones yet to be decided. The tourney in this sport is to be started June 19. Illinois looks strong in this event, but it also looks strong in the others it lost. Chicago defends the titles.

## HARTMAN TO INVADE EAST

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., June 12.—University of Chicago will have a representative at the eastern collegiate golf tournament at Mount Clemens, N. J., June 26. It was announced here today by Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director, who has decided to send G. H. Hartman '23, captain of the Chicago team. So far as is known, this is the only Intercollegiate Conference entry.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

New York Art Galleries  
Rehung With Summer ShowsSpecial from Monitor Bureau  
New York, June 12

NEW YORK is never unkind to the stranger within its gates, so most of the galleries are now hung with so-called summer shows, varied and retrospective in character and well worth a visit from even the hardest Manhattanite.

Scott & Fowles have retained a number of the charming, summery water colors by Childe Hassam from the exhibition of his work held earlier in the season. Again these glimpses of New England and Long Island countryside reveal the practiced hand and the strong enthusiasm of a veteran painter in depicting familiar scenes in a technique and medium eminently suitable for the flickering semipointillism and the tempered tonality of his sunny palette give these water colors (opaque on gray paper for the most part) a sparkle and wholesome vigor that is Mr. Hassam at his best.

Lawrence Mazzonovich, an American painter with a large western following but little known—curiously—in the east where he lives and works for the most part, is to be seen in a landscape of a Connecticut hillside and with a mass of fruit trees in early bloom, tenderly indicated and colored, sound in sentiment, suggesting somewhat the landscape work of Willard Metcalf and Bruce Crane. Ernest Lawson's river scene is as virile a production as has come from his hand in some time with some agreeably positive greens added to his typical silvery tones.

Remarkable within its well-defined limits is a painting of the "Sleeping Beauty" by Maxfield Parrish whose work is more often seen on the printed page than in the galleries. Here, with a regard for texture and quality quite on a par with such men as Alma-Tadema, he has set forth the familiar tale in a pillared setting typical of his many embodiments of classic lore, and in a lovely light touched softly flickering sun-darts; the mood of sheltered loveliness hovers over the Princess and her attendants who wait for love's release. Such a painting as this comes from Mr. Parrish's studio only after long years of labor, years spent on the development of an idea much as da Vinci worked on his "Mona Lisa"; constant refinement and the pursuit of balanced tones and harmony has

in this case brought about as fine a "Maxfield Parrish" as could be desired.

There are some fine bronzes of Paul Manship here, particularly his "Briar Rose," the swift and stirring "Atalanta," and a severe and searching modeled "Danae"; Maurice Sterne and Mario Korbel are also represented with bronzes. Degas strikes a French note with a pasty study of ballet dancers, and the British school is represented by Ambrose McEvoy with a lovely, limpid water color figure study, and by Augustus John in a racy and typical chalk drawing.

The Ehrlich Galleries are likewise pursuing the summer policy of the open door, and have a group of moderns which will entertain and instruct the visitor. George Bellows has a small landscape, presumably set down on some southwestern sojourn in the States, for it has something of a Spanish tang to its buildings, seen at the foot of some tree-tufted, rocky hills; a covered wagon and tethered horses provide foreground accents, while the deep blue sky and pockets of strong blue-green shadows among the trees give the canvas the hallmark of this lively and significant artist. His work is always "knowing" and is a reminder of Childe Hassam's use of light in the warm summer sun-light, is from the brush of Felice Waldo Howell, whose talent compasses the tangle of sails and ropes and makes it subservient to the laws of good design.

A glimpse of Old Lyme—sleeping in the shimmering haze of midsummer—is a reminder of Childe Hassam's use of light on foliage and old New England mansions; Anna Fisher and Jane Peterson are represented by flower paintings, and Ross Moffet—something of a newcomer—gives evidence of a strong sense of decoration in three small views of Cape Cod. R. F.

## Reactions of a Reader

TO THE current number of The Yale Review, Mr. Hugh Walpole contributes a paper on—indeed, as it may seem—"The Stories of Francis Marion Crawford." Most of us have forgotten all except a few titles. Yet Mr. Walpole asserts with confidence that at least two of these novels, "Mr. Isaacs" and "Saracinesca," both published during the 'eighties, have recently been reissued in new editions and are in demand at public and lending libraries. In his article he explains why these novels live, when far cleverer material perishes. Never brilliant, perhaps Mr. Marion Crawford's very avoidance of all effusion constitutes his charm. "He looked at his work from the very simplest ground," writes Mr. Walpole. "He never tried to tell the story from the contemporary standpoint. He was rather as a modern traveler about the world, who, having seen with his own eyes Rome and Sicily, the Arabian desert and the haunted palaces of Madrid, imagined his own satisfaction and pleasure some pictures of moving figures and swiftly passing events, that it pleases him to tell to those, who, simple like himself, wish to listen. He pretends to nothing, and this very honesty, which has been found by so many clever readers to be a childlike to be borne, is for others something of a relief after the deep erudition and sparkling brilliancy of more brilliant writers." Highbrows of the first water may shrug their shoulders, but they will hardly dispute the soundness of this reasoning. It is more difficult to follow Mr. Walpole in his conviction that Mr. Marion Crawford lives in common both with Joseph Conrad and Anthony Trollope, "without of course the genius of either." Perhaps that modifying phrase offers Mr. Walpole his loophole of escape. Though it is just possible to trace a faint resemblance to "the long, slow, patient repetitive narration that marks all of Trollope's work," it is not always any link with the giant Conrad? Still, today when readers are wearying of the morbid introspection and oftentimes nauseating realism which saturates modern fiction, and are turning eagerly toward romanticism, the story for the story's sake, it is understandable that Mr. Marion Crawford's work might return to vogue. At any rate, it is diverting to be forced to weigh Mr. Marion Crawford's qualifications for renewed popularity.

The astonishing adequacy of books as units of decoration is not always appreciated. No one would make a plea for the encouragement of those half-legendary folk, the "nouveau riches," whose practice it is, so we are informed, to order their libraries in so many rows of bindings red, green or blue, to suit the color schemes of their rooms. But, on the contrary, why not persuade persons who love their books to allow them to make the atmosphere of a room? Books will do it if they are given their rein. They must not be too meticulously classified as to size and color and subject matter; a more natural association of subjects and authors upon the shelves

is far better. The tones of bindings blend as harmoniously as flanking dahlias along a garden path. It cannot be done with velvet or chenilles, damasks or gauzes; but in the cloth or leather of book bindings the experiment of contrasting colors is surprisingly safe. Books may be trusted to produce the right atmosphere and decoration of a room occupied by a bookish person.

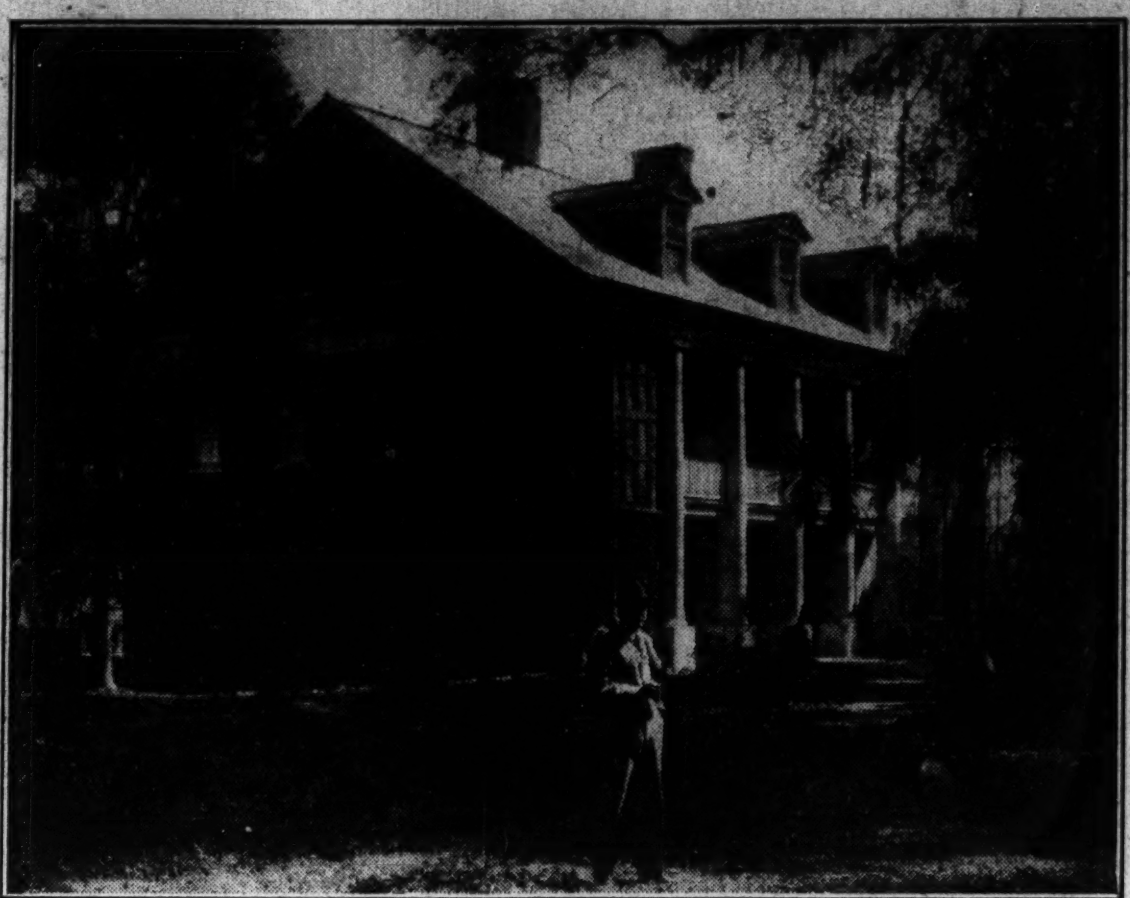
We cannot escape the impression that Mr. Christopher Morley's chief transgression is writing too much; and it has to be confessed that this is not altogether his own fault. The New York Evening Post is published daily and with it the Bowling Green; then, too, everybody urges Mr. Morley on. For now and again he writes something so extremely good that we hope he will do it every time. One essay that lingers in memory was that on Mr. H. L. Mencken. Why is it not in Mencken's book? Mr. Morley's latest book, "The Book of the Month," is a collection of a hitherto unexplained phenomenon. Often Mr. Morley is entertaining, at times he is genuinely discerning. In common with the habit so much affected by the "columnists," he continues to publish his newspaper jottings in book form. Doubleday, Page & Co. have just brought out "The Powder of Sympathy," in the pages of which Mr. Morley's admirers may refresh their recollections as to the intricacies of "Ginger Cubes," that engaging dog Gipsy, Dame Quickly, and innumerable others of Mr. Morley's follies and foibles, tastes and despairs. Yet is it not becoming dangerously easy for authors and publishers to offer the public these warmed-over tidbits? After all, a good many of us do read the newspapers, and when we take up a book, we like its contents to be fresh.

The mystery as to the identity of E. Barrington undoubtedly adds zest to the reading and discussion of the work of this uncommon author. Now E. Barrington's "The Ladies" was a delightful novel, half real, half imagined; and he has wrought the same magic in "The Chaste Diana" (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.). It did not prove so simple a matter to sustain the style throughout one continuous narrative of 300-odd pages; yet, in the main, E. Barrington has succeeded. His is a generous canvas, packed with glowing figures, most of them familiar to history, all centering about the original player of the part of Polly Peachum, in Gay's "Beggar's Opera." The theatrical and social world of the day is alluringly depicted and, if the story occasionally takes on a flavor sentimental and mawkish, well, of such stuff were other tales of the period made and we do not need to believe the lovely Mrs. Fenton quite the paragon

RESTAURANTS  
GOSHEN, IND.  
Mary Mac Inn  
LUNCHEON—AFTERNOON TEA—SUPPER  
GOSHEN, IND.

RICHMOND, IND.  
POLLY PRISM TEA ROOM  
LUNCHEON—AFTERNOON TEA—SUPPER  
Good parking space  
1 Blk. South of Nat'l Road on 9th St.

Carolyn Putnam Crawford  
School of Dancing  
Artistic for Public Engagement  
Studio—The Fine Arts Building  
DES MOINES, IOWA



"Shadows of the Teche," Weeks Hall's Southern Louisiana Mansion  
It Was on the Estate of Mr. Hall, Who Is a Landscape Painter, That D. W. Griffith Made Many of the Scenes for His New Picture, "The White Rose"

she is made to appear. The book is delicious reading, for E. Barrington has mastered his period down to the minutest phrase and mannerism. Curiosity about this author keeps pace with the growing interest in his work.

It is usual to hear that the Bible has been the greatest influence upon the style of English writers; but it is not amazing to be told that it was the sole work to affect the style of Pierre Loti? One of the most extraordinary facts in connection with this man was his lack of all literary association and training. When he was received into the French Academy, he told them: "Loti ne sait pas lire." And, actually, he read few books other than Gustave Flaubert, Alphonse Daudet, and the Bible. A strange trio. Yet their divergent influence has colored the work of the most artistic of modern French writers.

## Detroit Institute of Arts

DETROIT, June 9 (Special Correspondence)—Through the generosity of Richard H. Webb, art connoisseur and patron of Detroit, a significant American Painting, "Winter," by Ernest Lawson, has been given to the Detroit Institute of Arts. This is a realization of long expectancy that this artist might some day add an important link in the chain of American painting as found in the museum here.

The picture reveals a little house on level ground, that is broken only here and there by evergreens against an indefinite background of rocky, partly overgrown slopes. Everywhere the wet blanket of newly fallen snow shines white, as it begins to melt in the sunlight. Green passages of trees, a balance, a single note of red, the amusing chimney, reminding one that within is warmth and cheer.

Ernest Lawson is one of the most progressive painters in New York. Born in California in 1873, he studied in Kansas City, at the Art Students League in New York, and in Paris, France. Among his very numerous awards is the doubly crowned "Vanishing Mist," awarded the \$1000 Altman prize at the National Academy of Design, and the \$1500 prize at the Carnegie Institute International Exhibition, both in 1921.

His work is owned in the permanent collections of more than a dozen important art galleries. Lawson has not only been an imitator, but has definitely influenced individuals and the "national" school of modern Canadian art.

This "Winter" has a combination of many good qualities, acquired by long study and progress. Effective in simple big masses, brilliant and vibrant in clean pastel shades of color, convincing in plasticity, as a picture of almost homely unaffected charm it is at once delights and satisfies.

## Connecticut College Exhibit

The fifth annual art exhibit at Connecticut College opened with a reception and a private view of the recent paintings of Gertrude Pliske, A. N. A., of Boston. This is in keeping with the policy of the department of fine arts of the college, established some years ago, of showing each year, at commencement, a group of pictures by a contemporary artist of note. The exhibition will continue until June 13 in the college gymnasium. At the same time the annual exhibition of work by the students in the department of fine arts is on view in New London Hall. This exhibit comprises work in drawing from the antique, painting, design, interior decoration and pottery.

## RESTAURANTS

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Two QUALITY Cafeterias  
ARBOR LA PALMA  
899-911 Strictly home cooked foods \$11  
West by French cooks only, and West  
Fourth under the personal man- Thid  
Street agement of C. O. MANSPEKER, Proprietor

OMAHA, NEB.  
Metropolitan Dining Room  
Keen Hotel, 516 So. 16th St. OMAHA  
TODD ALWALD MEET FRIENDS  
Ade C. Cooke Paul Christiansen

BRISAUD CAFE  
1714 HOWARD STREET  
Opposite Flatiron Hotel  
The Only French Restaurant in the City

## The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, June 5

Special Correspondence  
GUADALUPE, California, may have existed on the map before, but few people knew about it until Cecil B. DeMille descended upon the little town with some 2500 screen performers, and nearly twice that number of domestic and wild animals, to say nothing of the truck loads of chariots, costumes, makeup and properties, to make scenes for the Biblical prologue of his current Paramount production, "The Ten Commandments." The continuity was prepared by Jeanie Macpherson. The cast includes Theodore Roberts, Leatrice Joy, Richard Dix, Nita Naldi, Charles DeRoché, Estelle Taylor, Rod LaRocque, Julia Faye, James Neil, Edw. Orange. The action of the story passes in the wild orange groves that border the Georgia coast.

Pauline Frederick, who recently completed a tour in the stage play "The Guilty One," has returned to her home in Beverly Hills for a brief vacation. She is sailing for England shortly to make a screen play for an English company.

Harold Bell Wright's story, "When A Man's A Man," is being filmed in the desert land of Arizona, under the direction of Edward P. Cline, with a cast which includes Marguerite De La Motte, John Powers, Forrest Robinson, Robert W. Frazer, John Fox Jr., George Hackathorne, Fred Stanton and Charles Mailles.

King Vidor, who recently finished making a screen version of the stage play "Three Wise Men," is to film Joseph Hergesheimer's novel, "Wild Oranges." The action of the story passes in the wild orange groves that border the Georgia coast.

The Associated Authors, in other words, Messrs. Thompson Buchanan, Frank Woods and Elmer Harris, who recently completed "Richard the Lion Hearted," will shortly start filming a screen version of Peter B. Kyne's story, "Harbor Bait."

William DeMille is getting ready for his next picture, "Spring Magic," an adaptation of the play, "The Faun," by Edward Knoblock. J. A. B.

## RESTAURANTS

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IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE  
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Near Massachusetts Avenue  
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Refined Music  
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Cafe de Paris

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ATMOSPHERE  
And as for prices, Judge for yourself!  
Luncheon, 50c & 60c. Dinner, 80c.  
Special Chicken Dinner  
Every Sunday, 75c

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We make a specialty of sea food.  
Broiled Lobster, Steamed Clams, Fried Clams,  
Fried Oysters, Broiled and Boiled Fish,  
and many other sea foods.  
Chicken, Steak and Chops.  
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Luncheon 40c, Dinner 50c

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A la Carte All Hours

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Luncheon 50c Sunday Dinner \$1.25

CONCORD, N. H.

Nardini's

ALWAYS OPEN

TO OUR READERS

Theatrical managers welcome a letter  
of appreciation from those who have  
enjoyed a production advertised in The  
Christian Science Monitor.

## Music News and Reviews

## Swedish Ballet Offers

## Novelties in Paris

PARIS, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Swedish ballet, under the direction of M. Rolf de Maré, are again in Paris, where they made their debut three years ago. They are devotees of French music. Their first performance was that of Claude Debussy's "La Boite à Joux," which they have interpreted more than 200 times.

Today they bring us a new French work of exquisite quality, a ballet by Mlle. Germaine Taillefer and Mlle. Hélène Perdriat—"Marchand d'Oiseaux." The subject is very simple—two sisters live in a small cottage, the elder proud, the younger sweet and modest. While they are dancing with some girl friends a bird-seller appears. He very much pleases the younger, while he is despised by the elder. A rich stranger masked and beautifully clad arrives. At once the elder falls in love with him. But the mask falls and reveals the blackest of Negroes—which brings about the confusion of the scene and laughter and merry dances from the others.

The score of "Marchand d'Oiseaux" is constantly charming and most graceful. The music is remarkably well adapted to the plot and to the dance. It is skillfully written. It successively gives a very amusing caricature of the pompous ballet of other days (in the overture), then of the Viennese waltz, of the romantic waltzes of Chopin and then of the delicate light pieces of Fauré, with a reminiscence of his pavane treated with irony, but with good taste. Mlle. Taillefer possesses sensibility, grace and serious musical culture. She expresses herself with a precision which is no way prejudicial to her spontaneity.

Mlle. Perdriat was responsible for the scenario, the décor and the costumes. The décors are of pleasing naïveté and the costumes are very picturesque.

M. Jean Borlin appeared with his customary power of interpretation and light grace, but his choreography has nothing very startling. Mlle. Carina Ari affirms herself as a first-rate dancer. Mlle. Lundberg is charming. M. Ingelbrecht conducted the orchestra admirably.

Another ballet, "Skating Rink," by Arthur Honegger, was also produced. The symbolic scenario of M. Canudo.

## AMUSEMENTS

## BOSTON

## PROVINCETOWN

PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING  
Large, Wireless Equipped  
Iron Sloop  
100 Miles Round Trip  
Cape Cod  
100 Miles Round Trip  
Cape Cod

Dorothy Bradford

FIRST TRIP

June 14

(Daily and Sunday thereafter)

Fare—Round Trip \$2.00

One Way \$1.75

Leaves Wharf 100 Atlantic Ave., DAILY

9:30 A. M., Sundays and Holidays 10 A. M.

Daylight Saving Time

Staterooms, Bathrooms, Orchestra

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## 6 DAYS ONLY

JUNE 18 to 23

Huntington Avenue Show Grounds

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AND

BARNUM &amp; BAILEY

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100 DOUBLE LENGTH WILD

1500 PEOPLE ANIMAL

700 ARENAs

DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P. M.

PERFORMANCES AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

PRICES—(Admission to the Circus, Man-  
gria and General Admission Seats): Adults

75c, Children under 12 years, 50c

Tea included. Seats to be held June 18 at

C. C. HARVEY COMPANY'S STORE, 144

Boylston Street.

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## CONVENTION WEEK

The Covered Wagon

50,000 Bostonians Have Seen It

and Say So

Majestic

2:15 &amp; 8:15

Nights and Sat. Mat. 50c, 81c and \$1.50

Other Matinees 50c, 81c and \$1.50

Jean Little's Presentation of the

Mighty Epic of the West

## B. F. KEITH'S

The Amusement Center of Boston

Week of June 11 at 2 and 8. Beach 1724

LOU TELLEGEN

In His Own One-Act Playlet, "Blind Youth"

Perry Conway Hazel Crosby

Walter Emily "SENATOR" ZELDA

WALTERS FORD SANTREY

Clifford &amp; Grey Louise &amp; Mitchell

BRYAN &amp; BRODERICK

Tues. Eve.—Presentation of Keith Moving

Trophy

## ST. JAMES

THIRD WEEK

Now that the garden's planted, let's see a good play.

THE MAN

WHO CAME BACK

Seats Downtown—Flood's, Jordan's, Shepard's

its bizarre setting in cubistic style, the picturesque music of M. Honegger, so audacious in appearance, but so classical at bottom, with its rare sonorities. Its curious instrumental researches received a cordial welcome.

As for the ballet-pantomime, "Of-fortuned" by M. Hagelinus, with ideas borrowed from Wagner, it was boring. It consists of personages defiling in a somber décor and somber costumes to the sound of brass instruments which repeat unceasingly the same themes of disconcerting banality.

## M. Hambourg to Live in Canada

TORONTO, June 9 (Special Correspondence)

Mark Hambourg, the pianist, will come out from England

this year to join his family, and in-

tends to make his home next winter in

Toronto. Several years before the war

Prof. Michael Hambourg moved from

England to Canada with all the mem-

bers of his family except his eldest son.

Jan Hambourg is a violinist and

Boris Hambourg a cellist. Since the

passing of Professor Hambourg and

his wife, Boris Hambourg has devoted

most of his time to carrying on the

Hambourg Conservatory. It is to assist

his brother with this school that Mark

Hambourg has arranged to make his

temporary home in Canada. He will

conduct a master class.

## Cleveland Museum of Art

The Cleveland Museum of Art opened

on June 7 its third exhibition of con-

temporary American paintings. In this

exhibition are shown 90 canvases, 20

of which are by Cleveland artists, in

large part chosen from the preceding

five exhibitions of work by Cleveland

artists and craftsmen.

This exhibition of Cleveland work,

which closed June 5, proved to be far

more successful than any of the four

preceding ones. The attendance dur-

ing the month totaled more than 39,000,

and sales from the exhibition amounted

to \$10,500. Fifty-eight items of the 420

exhibited were sold. As was the case

last year, a number of pictures were

purchased by various public-spirited in-

dividuals for presentation to the public

schools.

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK

David Belasco Saw

The Fool

and Wired Channing Pollock:

"It is so impressive, so very human

and masterly, we are all very proud

of you. Don't forget you are to write

me a play."

TIMES SQ.

THEATRE

West 42nd St.

Matinees Thurs., Sat. in The Christian

Science Monitor.

GEO. COHAN Thru. Fri. 43 St. B'way. 8:20

MATINEES WED. &amp; SAT. 2:20

LOUIS F. WERRY Present

ADRIENNE

THE SPEED MELODY SENSATION

AND THE VIOLET SEED

BILLY B. VAN, RICHARD CARLE

CORT THEA. W. 45 St. B'way. 8:15

Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

MERTON OF THE MOVIES

WITH GLEN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH

HARRY LEON HUNTER'S STORY dramatised by

Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

Theatre Guild Production



## DOMESTIC WOOL MARKET YIELDS UNDER DULLNESS

Even Prices of Finer Grades Become Easier by Reason of Lessened Demand

Under the prolonged period of dullness, the domestic raw wool market has begun to yield a little, and even the finer wools are not in quite so strong position as they were. This has been indicated most clearly, perhaps, by the attitude of the manufacturers in the approval of purchases made; lots which formerly were approved when the buyer had a greater eagerness for wool are now rejected if they fall even in a minor particular below the standard which the buyer has set for the wool.

As for the lower qualities of worsted wools, the market still is sluggish and when it comes to scouring there is no mistaking the weaker tone which prevails through the market, more especially on the medium to fine grades. B super, which only a short while back were considered to be worth easily \$1 a pound, have been sold this week at 85 cents, this being good eastern wool of full but not high B grade.

Scoured East India wools, which frequently are used in conjunction with B supers have also been sold at around 55 cents for white Vicianers, although some choice white wool is said to have been sold at near 60 cents, with one holder, at least, reputed to have refused 60 cents. As for now, holders demand more than 70 cents for the single combed clear nolls, which price was recently accepted for a large line but there is not much business in these by-products at the moment.

Crossbreds Sold Abroad  
Foreign markets afford some relief to the holders of crossbred wools which it is found difficult to move in this market and, therefore, for exports are being made to England and to the Continent. Most of the shipments made thus far have been crossbreds and chiefly of low grade, although some fine crossbreds have been sent across the Atlantic also, including some half-bred three-eighths Funties and Santa Cruz wools, the latter being wools of rather heavy shrinkage.

While these shipments afford only small profits in most cases to the exporters and in some instances have been made at a cost basis, it does not appear that any shipment have been made at a loss and, although the total exports from all the principal ports thus far have not greatly exceeded \$5,000,000, the exports have been of more than passing interest and have assumed important proportions because of the dullness of the market and the fact that exports in any quantity are an unusual occurrence.

The strength of the demand in Europe for wool has been shown during the last week in the sale of 25,000 bales of Colonial crossbreds at Hull. It had been expected that prices would show a noticeable decline at this sale, but, as a matter of fact, the sale showed little change on the whole, everything remaining steady, except low crossbreds and short scoured skin wools, which declined 5 per cent, while scoureds generally advanced 5 per cent.

Continental competition was surprisingly keen and accounted for the sale of 60 per cent of the offering, while England was a keen second, taking mostly New Zealand crossbreds, while the Continent bought Australians.

What few offerings are being made from the primary markets at the moment show little change in values being mostly above the trading basis for this market.

Movement From West  
In the United States primary market—the west—the movement of wool has slackened perceptibly in the last two weeks. Growers are reluctant to accept the lower prices which the dealers have been offering and, therefore, the sales which have been effected have been comparatively few.

Desultory buying has been done, however, in the far west and in the bright wool sections usually on small quantities at prices which show some slight reduction, compared with prices of two weeks ago that about half of the clip of the entire United States now has been sold and of the part which has been moved, nearly three-quarters is of the finer qualities.

The position of the finished goods market is not greatly changed. Some of the mills are not so well situated as the leading factor with respect to heavyweight orders, and there have been some rumors of lower prices being named on staple goods by a certain mill this week. Just what this rumor signifies is not possible to say, assuming its correctness.

Certainly some of the mills are finding it difficult to get out their commitments fast enough to keep their customers satisfied with deliveries. The spinners and combers report very little new business, but they are still well occupied on old business, and so are not greatly concerned over the quieter tone in the market for goods.

It will be interesting to watch the course of prices at the colonial sales in Liverpool, Thursday and Friday, and, beginning next week, for four weeks, at London, where 220,000 bales will be offered, followed by another sale at Hull the last of July.

With more than 300,000 bales of wool being offered in seven consecutive weeks, the market for wool will be given a severe test, and the wool hunger of Europe can be better gauged than at the present time.

FRENCH LOAN TWO BILLION  
PARIS, June 13.—The Credit National Loan, totaling 2,000,000,000 francs in 6 per cent 800-franc bonds issued at 490. Drawings for 4800 prizes annually include one for 500,000 francs.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, June 13 (Special).—In an opinion, overruling a protest of H. A. Caesar & Co., the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that imported cotton cloth having a pile covering the entire surface or a substantial portion of the surface, was properly assessed at 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 257, tariff act of 1913, as a cotton pile fabric. Claims for a lower duty are denied in a lengthy opinion by Judge Weller.

Bernard, Judge & Co., and Cohen Brothers Manufacturing Company lose before the customs board in a controversy involving the tariff classification of certain imported scarves composed of wool or other material, embroidered. Duty was assessed at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 353 of the 1913 law. The importers sought to have the rate fixed at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 291 as wearing apparel in chief value of wool, or under paragraph 285 as manufactures in chief value of wool.

Sustaining a protest of Park & Tilford, the customs board finds that imported, perfumed toilet soap, assessed at 40 cents a pound and 80 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 48 of the tariff act of 1913, should have been subjected to duty at only 30 per cent ad valorem under the first provision in paragraph 66.

Petitions of the Export Fish Company, Inc., and Steinhilber & Nordlinger, for abatement of duties under section 563, tariff act of 1922, are granted by the customs board. In the first case part of a cargo of imported fish was damaged, while in the case of the latter concern part of a cargo of beans was damaged. In both instances the collector is instructed to refund the amount of the duties collected on the damaged cargoes.

## MAY'S IMPORTS EXCEED EXPORTS BY \$51,000,000 TOTAL

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Imports into the United States during May amounted to \$370,000,000, while exports totaled \$319,000,000 during the same period, leaving a net balance of trade against the United States of \$51,000,000.

The trade figures, which were brought up to date by the commerce department today for the first time since the enactment of the new tariff law, showed that the net balance of trade against the United States during the five months beginning with January and ending with May was \$137,582,109.

The import total for May was \$6,000,000 greater than that for April, but was \$28,000,000 less than for March. The May exports were smaller than for any other recent month except February.

"The total merchandise exports for the five months beginning Jan. 1 were \$1,628,175,477," said a commerce department statement. "The imports were \$1,765,757,586, showing a balance against us of \$137,582,109. The total net imports of gold and silver since Jan. 1 were \$21,241,835. The total merchandise and gold and silver balance against us were, therefore, \$228,823,744 for this period."

## CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET RISES, THEN SAGS OFF

CHICAGO, June 13.—Although the wheat market here showed something of an upturn in price today at the outset, a decline soon took place.

Opening prices, which varied from unchanged figures to 1/4 cent higher, with July 1.10 1/4 to 1.10 1/2, and September 1.09 1/4 to 1.09 1/2, were followed by a decline all around to well below yesterday's finish.

After opening 1/4 to 1/2 cent higher, July 80 1/2 to 81 cents, the corn market had a moderate general fall. Oats opened unchanged to 1/4 cent lower, July 41 1/2 to 41 3/4 cents, and then continued to weaken.

Provisions were firmer.

## AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

Auction sales of securities by Wise, Hobbs & Arnold today were:  
5 Fourth Attn Nat Bank 2004, up 4 1/2  
50 Johnson Educ Fund pf 92 1/2, unchanged  
87 Plant Bros 2nd pf 10, up 1/2  
5 Ann Glue com 48, off 6 1/2  
15 Hey & Wakefield 1st pf 10, unchanged  
5 Cedar Gas ELEC pf 70, unchanged  
5 Montpelier-Barre Lt & Pr pf 52, up 4

R. L. Day & Co., made the following sales:  
41 Mass Cotton Mills 1514 1/2 to 1524, up 2 1/2  
32 Plant Bros 2nd pf 10, up 1/2  
15 York Mfg 125, up 2 1/2  
10 B & R Knight pf 60 1/2, unchanged  
79 Hood Rubber pf 103 1/2 to 103 3/4, up 1/2  
10 Graton & Knight pf 58 1/2, off 1 1/2  
55 Rits Cambridge Etc Sec 9 1/2 to 10, up 1/2  
15 Easton Mfg 1st pf 10, up 1/2  
3 Boston Woven Hose-Rub pf 99, up 2 1/2  
10 Ind Ls Springfield 227 1/2, off 2 1/2  
10 Ann Glue pf 104, off 20

## SOUTHERN ROAD IS DOING WELL

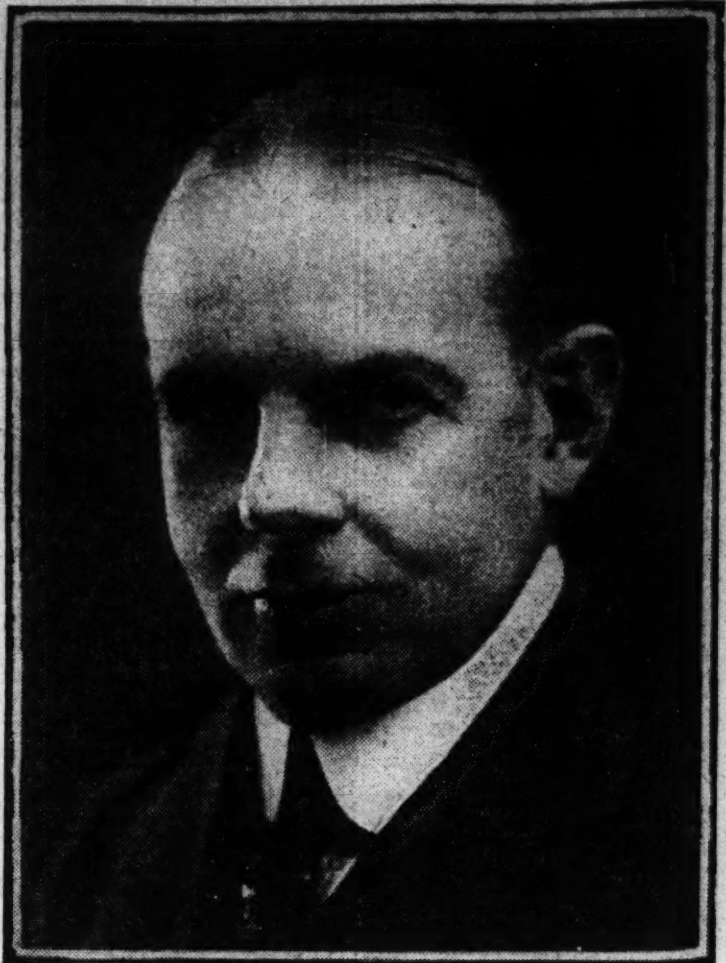
Estimating the Southern Railway's net operating income for May at \$2,400,000, an estimating five months' other income at \$1,250,000 and fixed charges for the period at \$6,750,000, with due allowance for change in equipment rents, the road showed about \$4,408,384 earned on the common stock after allowing for preferred stock dividend requirements for the five months.

The amount earned on the common stock in the period was approximately \$3.67, or at annual rate of about \$5.75 a share.

PARIS SUBWAY PROFITS LESS  
PARIS, June 13.—Paris Metropolitan or underground transit company, operating 54 miles of tracks, reports a good year in 1922 and is paying an 8 per cent dividend. Travelers numbered 452,000,000, compared with 424,000,000 in 1921.

LONDON QUOTATIONS  
LONDON, June 13.—Consols for money here today were 59, Grand Trunk 84, De Beers 14 1/4, Rand Mines 27 1/2. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 2 1/2-16 per cent, three months' bills 2 1/2-16 per cent.

CZECH OIL AFFAIRS  
LONDON, June 13.—A Prague dispatch says Hugo Stinnes is negotiating for a monopoly of naphtha production in Czechoslovakia, the Standard Oil interests having abandoned its monopoly agreement with the Czech Government.



Frederick H. Rawson

FREDERICK HOLBROOK RAWSON is one of the youngest of the presidents of large Chicago banks. The Union Trust Company, over which he presides, is one of the strongest institutions of the city, ranking in the \$50,000,000 class. When the great fire of 1871 invaded the home of the trust company, its cash, securities and most valuable records were bundled into a one-horse buggy by Stephen W. Rawson, the founder of the bank and father of the present executive, and taken to a place of safety in another part of the city. It would require a formidable array of trucks to achieve the task now.

The elder Rawson came west from Massachusetts when a youth and peddled boots and shoes from farm to farm in a big prairie schooner. When he became a banker one of his cherished ideals was that his bank should always be "absolutely sound." The son has not departed from the family tradition. It is violating no confidence now to say that during the financial stress of the war, when some banks were discounting at the federal reserve bank up to 200 or 250 per cent of their capital and surplus, the Union Trust Company was a very moderate borrower and much of the time was out of the reserve bank altogether, husbanding its discount privileges for possible emergency and observing strictly its ideal.

Mr. Rawson was graduated from Yale in 1895 with the degree of A. B., went through all departments of the bank and in 1901 was made vice-president, succeeding his father as president four years later. He is of a genial disposition and his interest in the comfort and welfare of his employees is one of the pleasing features of the bank. In addition to his duties as the head of a great financial institution, he is a director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Baltimore & Ohio railroads. He is also on the directorate of the Crerar Library and is a former president of the Chicago Bankers' Club.

## FRANCE'S GENERAL OUTLOOK OBSCURE

The Ruhr Impasse Causes Hesitation on the Bourse and in Industry

PARIS, June 13.—Reparations developments last week left the mood of the Bourse, here as elsewhere, irregular and uncertain. Germany's proposals have not belied the expectation that they would be unacceptable. Despite the declaration of Franco-Belgian unity, the Brussels conference is known to have made little change in distinctive standpoints.

With the general outlook obscure, sugar stocks alone attract speculators in the expectation of a world crop shortage. Though the area sown to beets in France is 15 per cent greater than last year, recent weather is likely to make the crop poor. Similar conditions prevail in Belgium.

Reviving interest in Turkish bonds has waned owing to the deadlock at Lausanne over the French claim that coupons should be paid in gold instead of paper francs. French bondholders, who claim to hold 75 per cent of the Ottoman debt, are determined not to yield, though a compromise seems inevitable ultimately.

The New Credit National issue of 2,000,000,000 francs can easily be subscribed, as money is abundant, though not flowing into the Bourse. The Credit National's last report shows 20,000,000,000 francs paid out in war compensation to date on 6,000,000 claims. Accounts remaining to be opened are estimated at less than 300,000.

Exchanges have failed to rally from the recent fall and are expected to remain weak. For this reason speculators hope for some activity on the Bourse in international stocks except Mexican Eagles, whose extreme weakness has killed its old claim to leadership of such issues.

A countryside silk federation has been formed at Lyons embracing producers, manufacturers, and exporters for self-protection. American masters of the silk business has long been causing anxiety, especially over supplies of raw material. The federation intends to develop cultivation in France and the colonies and to control the quality of silk imported from China and Japan.

Comite des Forges reports 88 furnaces in blast May 1, with 46 under repair or construction and 85 others idle. Iron output in April was 350,000 tons; steel, 335,000.

Lorraine industry is still hard hit and ironmasters used the occasion of President Millerand's recent visit to Metz to urge claims for special consideration in the ultimate settlement with Germany, stating that they were receiving only two-fifths as much coke from the Ruhr as delivered in December. They seek an extension of the period of compulsory deliveries fixed in the Treaty of Versailles.

Losses of Lorraine industry through the occupation are estimated to equal the military expenditure. Owing to the uncertainty of prices, the metal market is flat with buyers holding off.

MINNEAPOLIS BONDS FAVORED  
MINNEAPOLIS, June 13.—Voters at the general election overwhelmingly voted in favor of a \$3,000,000 bond issue for a city auditorium.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA TARIFF CHANGES

Agriculturists, in Particular, Clamor for New Customs Policy of Protection

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 13.—"The tariff policy of Czechoslovakia is likely to undergo a change within the next few months which should exercise a beneficial influence on imports of manufactured goods," said a statement made public here today by the Czechoslovak Consulate-General. The statement continues:

System Now In Force  
"Under the present system, raw materials are allowed to enter the country free of duty; the import of manufactured articles which are also being made here is subject to a tariff; other manufactured goods are allowed to come in on payment of a duty, while the import of agricultural products is free. The principle of licenses furnishes the Government with a means for the defense of local industrial and agricultural interests."

"This protection of local industries, especially in cases of dumping by countries with a very low currency, has been decided upon as a measure of economic self-defense, yet it has been found that the present tariff policy is by no means conducive to the development of trade. A change of policy, therefore, has been decided upon, and plans for a new tariff have been worked out after prolonged negotiations with the various industries, which are reluctant to make concessions that ultimately mean competition."

Agricultural Demands

"The introduction of a new customs tariff, which in the present economic state of Europe must necessarily be elastic and capable of adjustment to changing circumstances is especially demanded by the agricultural party for the protection of their interests. This party, which numerically is the second strongest in Parliament, is clamoring for a tariff on agricultural produce in the same proportion as the one in force on manufactured goods. Although outside of agricultural quarters such a measure is not viewed with favor, as it is likely to bring in its train a rise in the prices of foodstuffs, the agricultural party insists on protection."

"It is expected that a compromise will be reached providing for a general reduction of duties on manufactured goods and for the simultaneous introduction of an import duty on agricultural produce. As a matter of fact, the interests of farmers have hitherto been protected to a certain degree by the licensing and prohibition system, imports of cattle, for instance, being regulated according to the supply available in the country. The problem of the subject of negotiations between the Coalition parties, and it is almost certain that an agreement on the above lines will be reached shortly."

## ANOTHER BOSTON BANK MERGER IS JUST COMPLETED

The Commonwealth-Atlantic National Bank has purchased the Boylston National Bank, paying \$200 a share for the 7000 shares, or \$1,400,000. The combined institutions will have total deposits of something over \$500,000, and will rank as the third largest national bank and fourth largest bank in Boston.

The Boylston will be operated as a branch in its present location. There will be no increase in capital for the acquisition of the Boylston. President C. W. Bailey, of the Boylston, will become a vice-president of the Commonwealth-Atlantic, in charge of the Boylston branch.

## NEW OIL WELLS IN CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, June 13.—Standard Oil interests have completed two wells in Santa Fe Springs, with a combined initial daily production of 13,000 barrels of 35 degree gravity oil.

The General Petroleum concern has completed Black & Signal No. 1, the world's deepest producer, at 5400 feet in Long Beach, flowing 3500 barrels in the first 12 hours. General Petroleum also spudded in its first well in Wheeler Ridge June 8, within 1000 feet of Standard Oil's discovery well.

## FRANCE TO PROSPECT FOR OIL

PARIS, June 13.—Government will devote 20,000,000 francs to oil prospecting in France and her colonies the next five years. Particular hopes center in Madagascar, where a mission will be sent to study geology.

## Jane Listman's Shop of Decorative Arts

More Than a Gift Shop  
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## George A. Gray Co.

"The Store for Service"  
113-115-117-119 West Superior St.  
DULUTH, MINN.

## THOSE GOOD JAP CREPES

From Cherry Blossom Land across the Pacific have come the soft cotton crepes so satisfactory for tiny tots' tops—for vacation blouses—campers' dresses—and nighties.  
Many New Shades and Wanted Colors  
30 Inches Wide; 35c the Yard

## CONTINUED HIGH PRICES FOR SUGAR ARE PREDICTED

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 13.—Present sugar prices are likely to continue until the advent of the new crop of beet sugar next October and November, Stephen H. Love of Salt Lake City, Utah, declared in his annual report as president of the United States Sugar Manufacturers' Association in convention here.

It is a case of much larger demand than supply, according to Mr. Love, and he declared that from the best figures obtainable Americans during 1922 purchased 5,000,000 tons of sugar, an increase of 20 per cent over previous years. European sales also are on the increase, he stated.

Many various reasons have been assigned for the increased sugar consumption, Mr. Love said. "The most notable of these, so far as the United States is concerned, is prohibition. That prohibition has added to sugar consumption, no one will deny, but to what extent we cannot definitely say since accurate figures are not obtainable."

Referring to the recent rise in sugar prices, Mr. Love said that the association had warned dealers and handlers of sugar that a shortage was at hand. He denied that the sugar manufacturers were responsible for the "run-away market."

Mr. Love declared the Fordney-Cumbar tariff had very little or nothing to do with the present high prices of sugar.

"The recent agitation to boycott sugar," he said, "will not bring about the result desired."

## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET PRICES ARE GENERALLY HIGHER

CHICAGO, June 13.—Every division of the live-stock market yesterday was higher, with gains ranging from 5 cents to 25 cents.

Receipts, prices and conditions were:

Cattle—Receipts, 9000; beef steers and yearlings, steady to strong; spots higher early; trade slow; top \$11.10, weight 1400 pounds; bulk beef steers and yearlings, \$10.50 to \$10.75; few plain, about 1000 pound steers, below \$9 common light kind down to \$7 and below; sizable string short fed rough but rather heavy steers, \$9.50; she-stock uneven; mostly bulls strong to 15c higher; vealers closing 50c to 75c up; bulk desirable vealers selling in the train a rise in the prices of foodstuffs, the agricultural party insists on protection.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000, mostly 6c to 10c higher; top \$6.85; bulk 180 to 225-pound average \$6.60 to \$6.80; packing stock mostly \$5.50 to \$5.60; desirable 110 to 130-pound pigs, \$6.00; estimated holdover, 11,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000, mostly active; spring lambs, mostly 25c higher; six double choice 66-pound Idaho's without sort, \$16.25; bulk best natives, \$15.75; few \$15; culs, mostly around \$11; odd handy yearlings, \$13; hand weight ewes, mostly \$5.50 to \$5.60; few heavies, mostly \$3.50 to \$4.25.

## CUBAN GOVERNMENT MAY SHOW SURPLUS OF ABOUT \$11,000,000

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Government of Cuba will have a surplus of between \$10,000,000 and \$11,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, according to bankers in close touch with Cuban affairs.

The Cuban Government will use this money to retire that amount of outstanding internal bonds. It is pointed out that this contemplated action gave rise to rumors recently that the Cuban Government was to take \$10,000,000 back of the \$50,000,000 bonds offered in this country recently.

## HUMPHREYS OIL COMPANY AFFAIRS

The Humphreys Oil Company for four months ended April 30 reports total earnings, after expenses and taxes, of \$3,101,587; depreciation and depletion \$812,232; net \$2,289,355; dividends \$600,000; surplus \$1,689,355. The balance sheet of April 30, 1923, shows total assets of \$28,949,693, current assets \$3,802,558, current liabilities \$368,507, profit and loss surplus \$7,260,542.

## AMOSKEAG MILL TO CLOSE

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company will close for a fortnight beginning June 29. This is the heaviest curtailment yet announced by a major New England mill and applies to all departments.

## 2 1/2% INTEREST on Checking Accounts

THE MINNESOTA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY  
400 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

## The Christian Science Monitor

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## THOSE GOOD JAP CREPES

From Cherry Blossom Land across the Pacific have come the soft cotton crepes so satisfactory for tiny tots' tops—for vacation blouses—campers' dresses—and nighties.  
Many New Shades and Wanted Colors  
30 Inches Wide; 35c the Yard

## TOGOLAND MAY BECOME FACTOR IN COTTON TRADE

Better Transportation Chief Need for Increase of Present Small Crops

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 5.—It may not be generally known that there is cotton growing in British Togoland. Cotton has long been grown in that part of West Africa, but it has been used locally in the manufacture of cloth. It can be produced in commercial quantities economically. The one obstacle at present is lack of suitable transportation, but this will be remedied. Other difficulties are being dealt with. Transportation is the crux of the question, however.

Under German administration cotton growing was greatly encouraged. Experts in the cultivation of short staple cotton came from the United States and showed the native farmers of the colony how to plant it, doing much to improve their methods. Gineries were established at centers, and the industry developed.

Under British and French dual administration, when the colony was taken from the Germans, the industry at first suffered severely, but usually the demand increased, prices rose, and it regained its importance.

Cotton is cultivated in Togoland for local use side by side with yams. Where cocoa is cultivated the West African farmer cannot be expected to replace it with cotton—there would be no economic advantage in changing, but the native farmer might be encouraged to utilize for cotton growing, land now idle.

The encouragement of cotton growing could be achieved in a practical way by erecting gineries in convenient spots and ultimately it is hoped to get cotton crops on a commercial scale.

A British Government ginnery is, in fact, now being erected at Kpedaho, 14 miles from Ho on the Ho-Adidome road.

The question of transportation comes in here, for that part of Togoland under British administration is not a good position for the export of produce.

One Must Be Correctly Frocked for Sports—

whether one plays or forms part of the party. For the social side, the reason for more delightful fashion than ever in the most up-to-date weaves and designs.

An Unusual and Interesting Showing of the New Models—\$25 to \$45

**Kline's**  
606-608 Washington Street at North  
St. Louis, Mo.

## HEYDT BAKERY

AMERICAN BAKERY CO.  
No food is too good for growing children. And no food is better than Holsum Bread. It's made of best flour, well baked. Tastes good and is good. Try it on the kiddies 'steens times a day. They'll like it.

## GIFTS THAT LAST

Jewelry of Better Sort  
We have removed to our new home  
330 Olive Street at Ninth  
Diamonds, Watches,  
Gold Jewelry, Silver-  
ware, Stationery  
(Ask for Hallmark Catalog)  
**Hess & Kullertson**  
Jewelry Co.  
ST. LOUIS

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Many New Shades and Wanted Colors  
30 Inches Wide; 35c the Yard

## Atkinson's Sports Shop

Is Brimming with Gay Apparel  
Suggesting Innumerable Ways to be Smartly Attired for the Out-of-Doors  
**E. E. Atkinson &amp**



## PRICE TREND OF NEW YORK STOCKS

## ACTIVE STOCKS IS REACTIONARY

## Some Oil Issues Establish New Low Records Before Rallying

Prices displayed marked irregularity at the opening of today's New York stock market. U. S. Steel advanced fractionally, but the independent steels, Studebaker and some of the other leading industrials lost ground. New York Central advanced a point, but Norfolk and Western and Canadian Pacific each dropped one.

Early irregularity gave way to a distinct downward trend. Producers and Refiners and Standard Oil of New Jersey establishing new lows for the year. Equipments, motors, rubbers and some of the minor rails yielded perceptibly to selling pressure. Manhattan dropped two points in reflection of the reduced dividend.

Foreign exchanges eased slightly.

## List Moves Upward

Prices fluctuated most of the forenoon, reflecting speculative uncertainty over the result of the New York Central dividend meeting. That stock, after rising 2 points to 102, dropped back to 99 1/2, but rallied to 104 1/2, a new top, on the announcement of a \$7 dividend rate, an increase of \$2.

The remainder of the list, which had been heavy, rose briskly at noon on active buying of various non-dividend-paying railroads, especially the Baltimore and Ohio.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent. The upward whirl in railroad shares carried many issues up 1 to 2 points, and some popular industrials also rose strongly. The advance was abruptly terminated by heavy selling in steels, Studebaker, American Can, Rubber, oil and sugar shares. U. S. Steel dropped to the lowest figure of the year, at 94, and Bethlehem registered a new minimum at 50 1/2. Tidewater Oil slumped 7 points and DuPont and S. Realty 3.

## Bonds in Demand

Chief interest in early trading in bonds today centered in railroad mortgages, most of which moved up in reflection of the increased dividend declared by the New York Central. New York Central 6s, after climbing 2 points, reacted slightly at noon. Southern Railway 5s gained a point. Other changes were fractional.

Drop of 1 point by Atlantic Fruit 7s certificates, was the only outstanding change in the industrial group, but the majority in this division recorded small gains.

U. S. Government bonds were relatively firm. The new Austrian 7s continued in demand, offering a fractional gain to 91 1/2. Top price to date, Serbia 5s dropped a point and Uruguay 5s also lost a point on reports of new financing by the South American republic.

## MANUFACTURERS OF PIG IRON ARE QUOTING \$29. BASE

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—Pig iron manufacturers are now openly quoting \$29 on base grade of foundry iron, with 50 cents more for the next higher grade silicon and \$1 above the base for iron assaying up to 3.25 silicon percentage. No prices below this have come out.

Surveys conducted by iron furnaces show stocks of raw material in foundry yards small and what shipments are being made are being applied to foundry contracts in hand. Most manufacturers of iron take an optimistic view of conditions.

Operation of furnaces show the Bethlehem concern with eight out of nine in blast; Donner Steel Company, two out of two; Hanna, three out of two; Rogers Brown Iron Company, four out of four; Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation, two out of two and Tonawanda Iron & Steel Company, one out of two. The Charlotte furnace of the McKinney Steel Company is in blast at Charlotte, N. Y.

The wave of steel pessimism is being dissipated to some extent and inquiries for finished material are in line. Freer bar shape and plate specifications are satisfactory to mills. Prices have not weakened. Bars are still being quoted at \$24.00/25.00, with the balance of the business going at \$24.00. Shape and plate business is going at the \$25.00 price.

Inquiries for butt-weld sizes of pipe for water and gas in apartment construction continue good. Customers are taking all of their allotments and jobbers are not accumulating stock.

The wire demand is not quite so insistent, but the market for all grades is still exceedingly active. Road-building material is in heavy demand.

## CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat: July 1.105 1.115 1.095 1.135  
Sept. 1.095 1.095 1.08 1.085  
Dec. 1.12 1.125 1.11 1.125

July 81 81 80 81 81  
Sept. 77 77 76 77 77  
Dec. 77 77 76 77 77

July 41 41 40 41 41  
Sept. 38 38 37 38 38  
Dec. 38 38 37 38 38

July 11.37 11.42 11.35 11.35  
Sept. 11.65 11.67 11.60 11.65

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Heintz & Co., Boston)  
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

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## NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

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## NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

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## UNITED STATES DOLLAR CREDITS LESS ATTRACTIVE

Eugene Meyer Jr., Says Reason  
Is That Commercial Credit in  
General Is Abundant

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, June 13.—The United States is no longer able to stimulate foreign buying by providing for commercial credits on a dollar basis over what is provided for through foreign banking channels, Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, declared on his return from Europe, where he visited England, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium, and Austria.

"The reason given by the European dealers and importers is that commercial credit in general is amply available," said Mr. Meyer. "In most countries conditions are easy as far as internal credit is concerned. The principal exception to this is Germany, which is under the influence of violently depreciating exchange which makes interest rates high, although the quantity of money is increasing enormously all the time. The high interest rate there represents not only interest, but to a certain extent insurance against the risk of depreciation. In my judgment, the market for American products, whether agricultural or manufactured, cannot be stimulated in any marked degree by offering more liberal credit facilities to foreign buyers."

**Wheat Trade Conditions**  
"I was particularly interested in examining conditions in the wheat trade, and studied this program with some of the most important wheat importers and millers in Great Britain and on the Continent. Flour mills are carrying stocks of wheat materially below the customary pre-war quantities, ranging variously from as low as 15 to 20 per cent of pre-war stocks up to 40 per cent. First, the habit developed during the war, when supplies were short, of carrying smaller stocks; second, the ability to supply current needs without carrying large stocks in storage; third, the increased cost of storage and handling, which is eliminated by reducing stocks and obtaining supplies directly from ship to mill; fourth, the violent fluctuations in the European wheat markets, when exchange rates move materially upward or downward."

**The Co-operative Movement**  
"I studied the co-operative movements in some of the countries of Europe and visited the headquarters of the great Wholesale Co-operative Society of Great Britain at Manchester and London with a view of ascertaining whether mutually advantageous relations might be established between the producing co-operatives of the United States and the consuming co-operatives of Great Britain. On inquiry as to whether credit for wheat would be interesting to the Wholesale Co-operative Society of Great Britain, I was informed that the society had £5,000,000 sterling in cash in the bank, and £5,000,000 in short-term government securities, a total of £10,000,000 available and that, therefore, it had no use for credit facilities. Due to the fact that the society suffered severe losses on stocks as the society had £5,000,000 in 1920-21, the society has adopted the policy of holding only minimum stocks required for business."

**Stocks Are Reduced**  
"The reduction in the stocks of all kinds of materials customarily held in Europe means that the producers and the financial institutions of producing countries must carry and finance larger stocks at home and be prepared to market their products more gradually during the year."

"I am more convinced than ever of the soundness and economic usefulness of the co-operative marketing associations of agricultural producers, not only in the interest of the farmer but of business as a whole. American bankers can do much for American business by an intelligent understanding of the changed conditions in Europe which make the slower marketing of our agricultural products appropriate, sound, and necessary."

## PERE MARQUETTE EARNINGS GAIN

The resistance shown by Pere Marquette common in recent declining markets is a reflection of the general belief that earnings this year will total at least 2½ times the \$4 annual rate which it is expected will be declared on the stock at the June meeting of the board.

April gross was \$4,020,000, compared with \$3,018,000 in the corresponding month last year. Net operating income in April was \$851,000, compared with \$322,000 in April a year ago. For the first four months of 1923 Pere Marquette showed gross at \$14,368,000, compared with \$11,502,000 in the corresponding period last year, while net at \$2,061,000 compares with \$1,466,000 reported in the first four months of 1922.

In the first four months of 1923 Pere Marquette reported about 23 per cent of the year's net operating income. If 25 per cent of the 1923 total has already been shown, the figure for the full year will approximate \$8,200,000. Adding other income of \$600,000 will bring gross income to \$8,800,000, and deducting taxes, interest, and other charges would leave net income at \$5,800,000.

After dividends on the prior preferred and preferred stocks, the balance available for the common would amount to \$4,618,000, or the equivalent of better than \$10 a share on the 450,000 shares outstanding.

Before you decide on your Chicago Warehousing connections, investigate the facilities and service of the—

Continental Warehouse Co.  
416-434 West 12th Place—Chicago

Sprinkled warehouses in the heart of the freight terminal district

## DIVIDENDS

Howe Sound declared a dividend of 5 cents a share, payable to holders of record June 15. This is the first dividend on the issue since early in 1921.

Western Union Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 25.

United Fruit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable July 14 to stock of record June 25.

First National Bank of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 per cent, payable July 2 to stock of record June 25.

Ohio Fuel Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 25. This is the same as was declared January last.

Borg & Beck Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 25. This is an increase from 50 to 75 annual basis.

Philadelphia Company declared an extra dividend of 25c on the common and the regular 15c quarterly dividend on the common.

Laclede Gas Light declared an extra dividend of 12½ c a share on the common, payable July 5 to stock of record June 25. Action on the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ c a share is deferred until July 2.

New York Transportation Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 25.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 25.

Pacific Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and 2 per cent on the preferred, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 25.

Goodyear Tire (Canada) declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and 2 per cent on the preferred for the quarter ended March 31, 1923, on account of back dividends, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 25.

Directors of the Island Creek Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the common stock, and an extra dividend of \$3 a share, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 25. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent was declared payable July 2 to stock of record June 25.

Amalgamated Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

West Coast Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable July 5 to stock of record June 25.

Standard Oil Company declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common and the regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Williams Tool Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and 2 per cent on the preferred, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Burns Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Cleveland Power & Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and 2 per cent on the preferred, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Cleveland Electric Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and 2 per cent on the preferred, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and 2 per cent on the preferred, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Canada Southern Railway declared the regular semiannual dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 1.

Nelson Bag & Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

Michigan Central Railroad Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1. Six months ago a regular 4 per cent and an extra 6 per cent were declared. It is understood that directors proposed to put the stock on a 20 per cent annual basis.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway declared a dividend of 1 per cent on common and regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable July 2 to stock of record June 25. On April 30 a similar amount was paid on common.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad declared the regular semiannual dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 14.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record June 25. A dividend of the same amount was paid on March 1 last. Last year only 2 per cent was distributed on the issue.

The Merchants Dispatch Transportation Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 27.

Detroit River Tunnel Company has declared its regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

Eastern Rolling Mill Company declared a dividend of \$4 a share on its preferred stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 26.

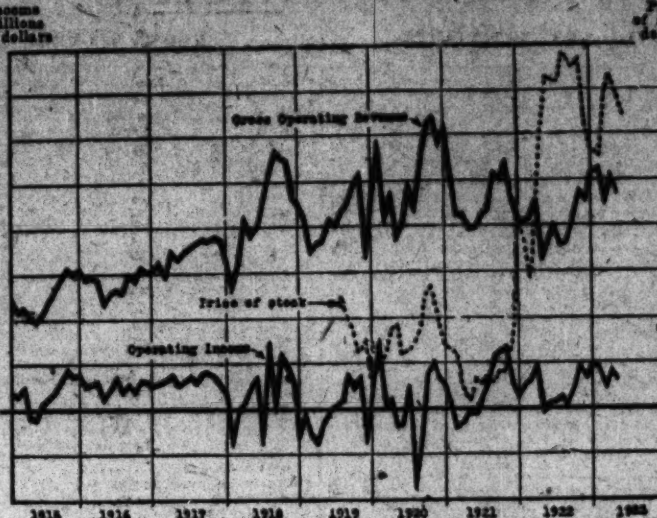
**GENERAL ELECTRIC'S BUSINESS**  
The advance of General Electric stock into new high price ground on the current recovery in the stock market in New York is attributed to the tremendous turnover in business the company executed in the first four months and excellent prospects for the remainder of the year. Officials say that they know of no other reason to cause the advance.

**ROAD'S BIG SHARE EARNINGS**  
The Duluth, Missabe & Northern Road's net income of \$6,072,300, after taxes and charges, for 1922 is equal to \$147.65 a share earned on the outstanding \$43,150,000 capital stock. This compares with \$2,746,419, or \$66.75 a share in 1921.

Since 1911 The Dyer Company has been manufacturing specialties connected with the automobile industry. It has grown to be one of the largest producers of automobile replacement pistons, oxy-acetylene welding apparatus, garage equipment, etc., their products having found a wide distribution and increasing sale.

A Special Circular Upon Request  
**ROY J. FOSTER & CO., Inc.**  
New England Investments  
10 STATE STREET, BOSTON 9

## CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS' RECORD



The two heavy lines on the accompanying chart, representing the operations of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company, the upper representing operating revenues and the lower net operating income, tell the familiar story of increased gross eaten up by heavier operating costs. During much of 1922, in addition, the coal strike and other troubles deprived the line of a considerable part of its normal revenues, in addition to making necessary increased expenses during the fall months, when traffic revived.

For the first four months of the current year, however, a better showing has been made in both respects. The dotted line indicates the price of the company's common stock, listed in 1919, when preparations were begun for the lifting of the receivership, which finally took place at the beginning of 1922.

## DEPLORES ATTACK ON RESERVE BANKS

Head of Bankers' Association  
Says Reserve System a "Scap-  
goat"—Blame Unwarranted

ATLANTA, Ga., June 13.—The result of unwarranted blame for business mishaps placed on the federal reserve system may be the loss to the Nation of its needed benefits, J. H. Puellicher, president of the American Bankers' Association, warned the National Association of Credit Men's convention here today. He urged them to rally to save the system from the fate of previous central banks of discount and issue in the United States.

"It would be difficult to find a banker, understanding thoroughly the federal reserve system, willing to admit that we could continue a first-class commercial Nation, without the federal reserve banks, or mechanisms similar to them," Mr. Puellicher said. "Yet there is antagonism to the federal reserve banks based in a measure on some minor mistakes in administration, but more generally on misunderstanding of their purposes, and of what should be expected of such a system."

"The banker, as much as any man, is to blame for the present misconception. He found federal reserve banks a ready scape-goat to blame for the business depression. He desired to call a loan it was easy to say that the federal reserve bank wished it. Innumerable requests, which should have been refused because contrary to good bank practice, were refused because the federal reserve bank of the district in its regulatory power made the granting of the requests impossible."

"Most of all was the system blamed for the fact that violent inflation, which hundreds of business men and bankers hoped might be continued forever, was finally checked by the federal reserve interest rates. There were those who blamed the system for not having put up the rate soon enough and others who blamed it because it put up the rate at all. "The penalty for thus blaming every business mishap on this valuable system may be the loss of its much-needed benefits. To commercial America these great redoubtable institutions are of untold value. Their purposes are better understood and more appreciated by men engaged in giving credit than by any other one class, and it is for this reason that I am speaking to you, the members of the National Association of Credit Men, and saying to you that if we wish to save the present bank of the United States from the fate of its two predecessors, we must make known to America, to its rank and file, the splendid usefulness of these institutions."

## FINANCIAL NOTES

French railway receipts increased approximately 116,000 francs in the first four months of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1922.

The Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Co. has begun work on a \$1,500,000 unit at Oreland, which will be one-half of the ultimate plant.

Pedro Guisti, president of the Association of Sugar Producers of Porto Rico, says the island has 79,000 tons of sugar on hand, of which \$4,000 are available for export.

Sales in retail stores throughout the United States increased 14.1 per cent in May, compared with May 1922, according to a census taken by the National Dry Goods Association.

To circumvent the possible law for obligatory mortgages on property to pay reparations, German corporations are rushing to transfer ownership to dummy foreign companies, thus becoming foreign-owned. The Phoenix Mining & Smelting Co. is one of four biggest Ruhr concerns owned by Otto Wolf, is now controlled by a dummy Dutch company.

The volume of business grows with the increasing use of automobiles. Month by month the business grows and the profits grow also. May sales have been most satisfactory, and June is making an equally good record. An 8½ per cent Preferred Stock, in a substantial, growing industry, is something we can recommend.

A Special Circular Upon Request  
**The Dyer Company**  
8½ Participating Preferred Stock

Preferred as to Assets and Dividends. Redeemable at \$105 per share. Price Par and Interest, yielding 8½%.

**Barstow Hill & Co., Inc.**  
68 Devonshire Street, Boston

## MORE RAILROADS MAY SOON BECOME DIVIDEND PAYERS

Eight Roads Initiate Disburse-  
ments and as Many More  
May Follow

During the last year eight railroads of the United States have begun the payment of dividends, or increased former rates, either directly or indirectly by consolidation or stock dividend. It is expected that as many more will increase disbursements to stockholders during the next 12 months.

Lake Erie & Western preferred, under the proposed merger with the new consolidated New York, Chicago & St. Louis, will receive 50 per cent of the consolidated company's 60 per cent of cumulative preferred and 50 per cent of the common. It is not known what dividend the new company will pay on the common, but, earning at a rate of \$30, it could well afford to pay \$6. On this assumption, the old Lake Erie & Western preferred, paying nothing, would receive the equivalent of 6 per cent.

Other similar issues  
Louisville & Nashville, formerly paying \$7 a share, has paid a stock dividend of 62½ per cent and pays \$5 on the increased issue, the equivalent of \$8.12½ on the old issue.

New Orleans, Texas Mexico has increased the regular annual rate on its stock from \$6 to \$7 a share.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis first preferred would receive the equivalent in consolidated preferred, equal to increasing the dividend rate from 5 per cent to 6 per cent.

Other similar issues  
New York, Chicago & St. Louis second preferred has been offered 100 per cent in consolidated preferred, equal to increasing the dividend rate from 5 to 6 per cent.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis common, now receiving 5 per cent, is exchangeable into 100 per cent of consolidated common, not likely to receive less than 6 per cent.

Pennsylvania Railroad increased the rate from \$2 to \$3 a share on its stock.

Pere Marquette has discharged the last of the accumulations on the preferred and has initiated dividends at the annual rate of \$4 on the common.

St. Louis Southern has initiated dividends at the rate of \$5 on its preferred.

Southern Railway has resumed payment of \$5 annually on its preferred.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred, which has been offered 65 per cent of "Nickel Plate" consolidated preferred, would receive the equivalent of \$3.90 a share. This stock received \$4 early this year, the first since 1911.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western common has been offered 80 per cent in "Nickel Plate" consolidated common, and would receive the equivalent of \$4.80 on the assumption that the new stock is placed on a 6 per cent basis. This stock received \$4 early this year, the first ever paid thereon.

Atlantic Coast Line, paying \$7, is earning a record rate, at least three times and possibly four times its dividend, with increased income from Louisville & Nashville, with more likely to come from the same source.

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## PACKER HIDES SITUATION FLAT

Usual Trading Factors Provide  
Little Activity and Outlook  
Is Not Cheerful

The packer hide market offers little of a cheerful nature. There are few factors to instill confidence; therefore, buyers seem to be out of the market until something tangible occurs to warrant even conservative transactions.

With a weekly kill of about 100,000 cattle, weekly average sales of approximately 25,000 head, and a low leather demand it is not strange that packers, tanners, dealers, and buyers of leather, although adopting aggressive tactics to move their own stocks, operate with the utmost caution.

Sizeable lots of February and March butts and Colorado are on the market, and it is reported that bids of 12½ and 13½ cents, respectively, have been accepted.

Little leather is going abroad. European buyers are calling for cheap stock which is fairly abundant in their own markets. Moreover, as top grade hides receded in price, American tanners were prejudiced toward them, neglecting the low grades to the detriment of their foreign sale.

Some tanners say that there is an overproduction of high-grade leather, while others say that the chief trouble is an abnormal under-consumption. Whatever the conditions, they are very perplexing.

South American (Frigorifico) hide prices also have sagged. Steers sell down to 16c; cows to 15½c; country hides are drooping, therefore, with packer hides lower, and a severe break in calf skins, the lot of the raw stock dealer is not attractive at present. None pretends to prophesy what a week may develop, at any rate, the future appears unfavorable.

Sales in the packer hide market for the week ended June 9 are reported as follows:

Current 1923 1914  
3500 May heavy native 170 160 181c  
200 April-May branded 19 7½ 14c  
24000 May city calfskins 16 20 ..

**NEW UNDERWOOD  
TYPEWRITER STOCK  
AT \$40 A SHARE**

Underwood Typewriter stockholders have voted to increase authorized capital to \$15,000,000 from \$14,000,000 by the issuance of \$1,000,000 additional common stock, to change par of the common to \$25 from \$100 and to authorize the exchange of new common for old at the rate of four shares of new for one of old, to authorize the offer of \$40 a share, and to accept the offer of Lehman Bros., Goldman Sachs & Co., and Hallgarten & Co. to purchase all the common stock not subscribed for by stockholders.

This makes the present capital of Underwood Typewriter \$5,000,000, 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, \$100 par, authorized, \$3,700,000 outstanding, and \$10,000,000 common, \$25 par, authorized and outstanding, as soon as new shares are subscribed.

**INSURANCE**  
Reinsurance and Excess Loss  
FIDELITY LLOYDS OF AMERICA  
Union Bank Bldg. Houston, Texas

**PUT ON  
Krinkle  
Krepe  
Shirts  
\$3.50**

HABERDASHER  
Do not lose. Use no starch.  
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**WANTED**  
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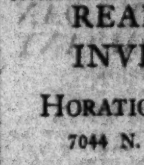
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the call of summer. We are now splendidly ready.



**PEORIA, ILL.**  
**HARRY W. CRAVENS**  
Groceries—Meats  
FRESH BAKERY GOODS DAILY FROM  
OUR OWN BAKERY  
OUR OWN DRESSED COUNTRY FRIES  
AND HENS  
901 N. Elizabeth Street  
Phone 2-3200-2-3201

**P. C. BARTLETT CO.**  
GROCERS  
Phone Main 9263—Main 6552  
629 MAIN ST.

**Peoria Plumbing Company**  
W. M. RICHART  
STEAM AND  
HOT WATER HEATING  
112 South Monroe Street  
Telephone Main 3-1854

**Prize**  
SAMPLE  
GARMET SHOP  
WOMEN'S WEAR  
"We specialize in large sizes for women"  
PEORIA, ILL.

Shop With Confidence at  
**Clarke & Co.**  
One of  
Peoria's Favorite Department Stores

**Beyer-Marshall & Co.**  
SUCCESSOR TO BULACH MARSHALL  
FURNITURE, RUGS AND  
DRAPERIES of Quality  
312 S. JEFFERSON ST.

**H. A. CHURCHILL**  
Interior and Exterior  
Painting and Decorating  
Phone 4-5023  
201 S. University Peoria, Ill.

**M. McLOUGHLIN CO.**  
TUBS CLEANERS APEX WASHERS  
Williams "Oil O Matic" Oil Burners  
610 Main Street PEORIA, ILL.

We handle a complete line of Westinghouse  
Fans; Ceiling, Oscillating, and Desk. We also  
sell the American Blower Company's Adjustable  
Window Exhaust Fan.  
**D. H. LACKEY ELECTRIC CO., INC.**  
105 So. Jefferson Ave., Peoria, Illinois.

**CHUSE & CO.**  
REAL ESTATE  
City Property and Farm Lands  
1081 Peoria Life Bldg.  
Peoria, Ill.

**J. LOHRMANN & SONS**  
Practical Painters and Decorators  
Phone 4-4826 1912 Western Avenue

**PEERLESS CLEANING &  
DYEING CO.**  
Call seven-one-five-one  
Send anything under the sun.  
614 Main St. Peoria, Ill.

**COLE BROS.**  
FLORISTS  
431 Main Street Phone Main 7400

Should Your Auto Radiator Leak, Send it to  
**THE REX RADIATOR SHOP**  
W. H. CURTIS, Prop.  
1917 Main St. PEORIA, ILLINOIS

**Fitch Auto Supply Co.**  
Everything for your auto—oil—oil!  
Cor. Main and Perry Sts. Phone 9081

**R. P. OCKENGA**  
INSURANCE  
Phone Main 9757 529 Peoria Life Bldg.

**KUPPER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY**  
Telephone Main 4-9712  
Driveways and Walks—Garages—Pools and Re-  
inforced Concrete Work—Concrete Foundations  
and Walls.

**Rockford**  
**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Rockford, Ill.:

The Nelson Hotel  
A. F. Zenda.....State and Main Sts.

**Rock Island**  
**ANDERSON & ANDERSON**  
GROCERY  
If better groceries were to be had we would  
have them.  
Phone R. I. 787. Rock Island, Ill. 4210 8th Ave.

**HOME PHOTOGRAPHY**  
CHARLOTTE SMITH  
Tel. R. I. 868 Rock Island, Ill.

**Wilmette**  
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK**  
OF WILMETTE, ILL.  
Member Federal Reserve Bank  
Wants to Ser- You  
Safety Deposit Boxes  
**TAYLOR'S**  
"The Satisfactory Store"  
Dry Goods and Furnishings  
1125 Central Ave. Phone 1914

**Nelson Brothers**  
Lunchery  
TELEPHONE WILMETTE 1800  
**WM. BRINKMAN & CO.**  
GROCERIES AND MEATS  
FOODS THAT SATISFY  
Phones: 160, 101, 102, 103  
1115 WILMETTE AVE. WILMETTE, ILL.

**INSURANCE—Every Kind**  
H. D. DAVISSON, 918 Tribune Bldg.  
Randolph 1211—PHONE—Glenview 73  
**GREENLEAF DELICATESSEN**  
1188 Greenleaf Avenue  
Phone Wilmette 2452  
**G. BALDWIN**  
Hardware, China, Paints, Window Glass  
1117 Greenleaf Avenue Phone Wilmette 2752  
Wilmette 2768 405 1/2 Linden Avenue  
Van Arsdale's Handy Shoppe  
DRY GOODS NOTIONS FURNISHINGS

**Winnitka**  
Telephone Winnitka 1530  
Wisconsin Lumber Co., New York Blue Stone  
**PAUL KRUGER**  
BUILDER OF STONE GATEWAYS  
Fountains and Flag Stone Work  
750 Central St.  
**HENRY ILC**  
FLORIST  
Pine and Cedar Streets  
Telephone Winnitka 313

**INDIANA**  
**Evansville**  
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and  
Poultry  
**CRESCENT MARKET**  
JULIUS WOLF, Prop.  
516 S. 4th Street Phone 901-902.

**MRS. SOL C. KILBERT**  
Millinery  
312 Chandler Avenue Phone 2026-R  
Income Tax, Audits, Systems  
**PHIL C. NONWEILER**  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT  
301 Lion's Ridge. Tel. 1453.

**HORNBOOK CLEANING CO.**  
Dry Cleaners and Pressers  
230 High Street Phone 2900

**Hammond**  
**POST GROCERY COMPANY**  
Staple and Fancy Groceries  
Phone 2735 62 Williams Street

**Indianapolis**  
**COAL—COAL—COAL**  
BUILDING MATERIAL  
YOU BUY FROM US  
AND SAVE MONEY  
The Quality of Our Merchandise Is the Reason.  
Prompt Delivery.

**PEOPLES**  
COAL AND CEMENT  
COMPANY  
Main Office, 1109 E. Fifteenth St.  
4890-4891-4892-4893

**IF IN NEED OF  
FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES**  
stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market  
L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS  
Stands:  
218-214 Midway 382 Vegetable Market  
CITY MARKET HOUSE

**HENRY ANDERSEN**  
JEWELER AND ENGRAVER  
DIAMONDS  
208 CIRCLE BLDG.

**CIRCLE FLOWER STORE**  
An Indoor Garden  
45 MONUMENT PLACE  
INDIANAPOLIS

**SHIRT SPECIALISTS**  
**The Cameron-Schooley Co.**  
3 E. Washington Street

**GREENE'S**  
FLOWER SHOP  
Board of Trade Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind.

"BATTERY Service" in our new Court  
"ELECTRIC CAR Service" in our new Building  
"INDIANA BATTERY SERVICE CO."  
1180 N. Meridian Street  
"Look for the ARCH and Drive in!"

**REO MOTOR CARS**  
SPEED WAGONS  
The Wildhack Co., 927 N. Meridian  
TRANSFER, TRUCKING AND MOVING  
Local and Overland  
**EUGENE G. REXFORD**  
2107 N. Del. Street Randolph 2738

**Muncie**  
**MRS. E. L. MANOR**  
FASHIONABLE,  
READY TO WEAR SHOP  
106 1/2 East Adams Street  
MUNCIE, INDIANA

**INDIANA**  
**Cedar Rapids**  
**The Killian Co.**  
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A.  
"Say it with Flowers,  
But say it with ours."  
**WILCOX FLOWER SHOP**  
Montrose Hotel Bldg. Phone 1012  
**SHOES**  
**JAS. A. SNYDER**  
208 2nd Avenue  
**Council Bluffs**

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Council Bluffs, Iowa:

Grand Hotel  
Iran Booth.....Pearl and Broadway  
LANDSCAPE WORK—High grade nursery  
stock, fruit trees, roses, shrubs, vines, orna-  
mental trees, evergreens, etc. WM. J.  
PALMER, Representative of Fruit Growers' Nur-  
series, Newark, N. J. Address 3500 2nd Ave.  
Tel. Black 3540.

**WORTHINGTON OIL BURNERS**  
Fit any furnace. Sold in Council Bluffs and  
Omaha by RAIRD SALES CO., 23 South Main  
St. Phone 1575.

**COMMUNITY CAFE**  
MART ANDERSON STANSEN  
Furnished Rooms and Apartments  
21st Street and 5th Ave. Tel. Red 2435  
**JENSEN WALL PAPER COMPANY**  
Mason, Texmo  
WALL PAPER AND PAINTING  
Picture Hanging  
Frames Made to Order  
**MAJESTIC CAFE**  
540 WEST B'DWAY  
Special plate dinner daily 35 cents.

**Davenport**  
**AHRENS & ALLISON**  
TAILORS AND CLEANERS  
Dav. 7901 411 West 2nd Street

**Des Moines**  
**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Des Moines, Iowa:

Hyman's News Stand.....407 9th Ave.  
Sorensen News Stand.....509 5th Ave.  
Bavory Hotel Stand.....4th and Locust Sts.

**The Homestead Company**  
Publishers, Printers, Photo Engravers, Binders,  
Steel Die and Copper Plate Engraving and Elec-  
trotyping. A trial order will convince you of  
our quality work and service. Address  
**THE HOMESTEAD COMPANY**  
1900 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa

**VALLEY NATIONAL BANK**  
Walnut and Fourth Street  
Business Solicited in every department  
of banking  
Join our Statement Savings Club  
Capital and Surplus \$750,000

**Cascade Laundry Co.**  
Odorless Dry Cleaning  
Phone Wal. 1245  
18th and Grand Avenue

**FLYNN**  
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk  
Phone Market 1040  
**S. JOSEPH & SONS**  
400-402 WALNUT  
Quality Jewelry Since 1871

**JNO. E. HOOD**  
GREENWOOD GROCERY  
Quality and Service Dr. 52

**INDIANA**  
**Richmond**  
**WATCH CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING**  
H. CLYDE ST. JOHN  
No. 7 E. 7th Street  
PROMPT SERVICE

**South Bend**  
**Ellsworth's**  
WOMEN'S  
SPORTS APPAREL  
HEADQUARTERS  
OF  
SOUTHERN BEND  
WHO'S YER CLEANER?  
Our new "Continuous" process puts our work  
in a class by itself. Absolutely no dust or dirt  
remains in the garment. We also clean RUGS  
and DRAPERIES.  
LEO SWANK & CO. South Bend  
228 N. Michigan Street Phone Main 791  
Licensed Cleaners

**Terre Haute**  
**OUR X-RAY MACHINE**  
Takes the guess out of  
Shoe Fitting  
**HORNUNG'S**  
655 Web. Ave. TERRE HAUTE.

**Bake-Rite Bakery**  
Fresh Bread and Pastry  
Every Day  
82 S. 7th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

**Hyman's for Good Furniture**  
**Hyman Furniture Co.**  
627 CHERRY STREET  
2nd Door East of Deming Hotel  
The Store Economical to Buy From  
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

**IOWA**  
**Des Moines**  
(Continued)  
**BOEKENHOFF'S**  
CAFE  
Good place to eat  
Excellent Food. Moderate Prices  
712-714 LOCUST STREET

**FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.**  
Complete Outfitters to Men and Boys  
KUPPENHEIMER AND  
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES  
STETSON AND KNOX HATS  
Manhattan Shirts—Yankee Underwear  
Nottingham Fine Shoes for Men  
Frankel, Jr., Shoes for Boys

**Walnut Street, Between 6th and 6th**  
Des Moines, Iowa

**HARRIS-EMERY'S**  
Announcing Complete  
Facilities for  
PAINTING AND  
PAPERHANGING  
Interior Decorating—Fifth Floor

**Mrs. Dunn's Beauty Shop**  
EXPRESSES DIGNITY AND  
SERVICE  
Hair, Dressing, Marcelling, Manicuring  
and Shampooing  
407—Shops Tel. Walnut 2367

**WOLF'S**  
712-714 WALNUT ST.  
Smart Apparel and Millinery for  
Women and Misses

**YOUNKER BROTHERS**  
INTERIOR DECORATORS OF  
HOMES, CHURCHES AND  
BUSINESS BUILDINGS  
Consultation Involves  
No Obligation Whatever

**YOUNKER BROTHERS**  
**DAVIDSONS—Des Moines**  
Quality  
Furniture—  
Moderate  
Prices

**Goldman-Cobacker Co.**  
**HART SCHAFFNER & MARX**  
CLOTHES  
High Grade Hats and Furnishings  
409-411 Walnut Street

**Iowa Loan & Trust Co. Bank**  
Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.  
5% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages  
for sale.  
4% Paid on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits  
Send for circulars.

**BANKERS TRUST CO. BANK**  
6th and Locust  
Capital 1,000,000.00 Surplus 200,000.00

If you are looking for QUALITY  
be sure and ask for  
**SCHULZE A-1 BREAD**  
At Your Grocer's

**Fort Dodge**  
**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Fort Dodge, Iowa:

Marrell's.....11th and Central Ave.  
H. E. Fitzgerald.....118 Central Ave.  
Stevens & Hogan.....223 Central Ave.  
Walsham Hotel.....223 Central Ave.

**THE**  
**BOSTON STORE**  
FORT DODGE, IOWA  
Stands out as a leader among Northwest  
Iowa Department Stores

**ARCADE BOOTERIE**  
Ladies' Fine Shoes  
ARCADE SHOPS  
**FISHER'S COOKED FOOD SHOP**  
Home cooked meals our specialty  
Mrs. Fisher's 1000 Island Dressing.

**DESSINGER'S CAFE**  
First door South Courthouse  
**JENNINGS SERVICE**  
Tires—Batteries  
754 Main; Drexel 2300

**Honest Merchandise, Popular Prices**  
**GRAND VIEW FURNITURE CO.**  
958-960 Central Avenue Fairfax 0875

**STOREN COAL COMPANY**  
Agents Bernice Anthracite  
Drexel 9080 Kansas City, Kansas

**ASK YOUR GROCER FOR**  
**BETSY ROSS**  
BREAD AND CAKES  
KOPF BAKERY  
Wyandotte Seed & Hardware Co.  
Everything in Hardware and Seeds  
510 Minnesota Avenue Phone Fairfax 0808

**FOR PURE ICE CALL**  
**F. S. KRENZKY ICE CO.**  
1507 Minnesota Ave. Phone Drexel 2579

**Guyer Sisters**  
Milinery  
252 Minn. K. C. Kan.

**G. E. GILHAUS**  
Plumbing and Heating  
Office: Drexel 0781 Res: Drexel 0780

**M. & M. CASH MARKET**  
Ask for LEE & PERRIN'S SAUCE  
1422 Central Avenue Drexel 2094

**Mason City**  
**COBBS HOUSE FURNISHING CO.**  
Everything for the Home  
LET US KNOW YOUR NEEDS.  
Mason City Electric Supply Co.  
G. N. HOLLOWAY  
ELECTRIC WIRING AND FIXTURES  
RADIO ENGINEERS

**STERLING DRY GOODS CO.**  
"Trade Where You Do the Best"  
Mason City, Ia.

**IOWA**  
**Mason City**  
(Continued)  
**MASON CITY LOAN**  
& TRUST COMPANY  
Investment Banking  
5% Interest on Certificates of Deposit.  
4% Interest on First Mortgages.  
We represent eight reliable old line fire in-  
surance companies. In your property simply  
insured! We solicit your insurance business.  
You are invited to investigate our securities.  
This 411.

**Beautiful White Gold 15-Jewel Watch \$81.00**  
RAY SENY, MASON CITY, IA.

**DAMON IGOU CO.**  
"The Big Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear  
Store of Northern Iowa"  
MASON CITY, IA.

**"NORTH IOWA'S STYLE CENTER"**  
**D. K. Lindberg & Co.**  
MASON CITY, IOWA  
Style in Quality Women's Apparel  
MASON CITY FUR SHOPPE  
Mason City Robe & Tanning Co.  
Fur Coats, Robes, Rugs and Ladies' Fine Fur.  
Repair Work a Specialty.  
New Location 217 N. Federal Avenue

**HUGHES PLUMBING & HEATING**  
Practical Plumbing  
Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitting  
**THOMPSON DEAN CO.**  
Staple and Fancy Groceries  
121 N. FEDERAL AVENUE  
"We Know the Game"  
SMITH & KEW  
"Klasy Kleeners"

**Sioux City**  
**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
Sioux City, Ia.:

The Martin Hotel.....4th & Pierce Sts.  
Sioux City Station.....448 5th St.  
Sioux Apartment Hotel.....19th & Grandview Blvd.

**KANSAS**  
**Kansas City, Kans.**  
(Continued)  
**REPERN-ROPER**  
PHONOGRAPH RECORDS FOR WOMEN  
Also Records and Records  
226 Minnesota Avenue

**Parsons**  
**S. M. Hirsch & Son**  
**Fischer's**  
Parsons, Kansas  
COATS SUITS DRESSES  
SMALLEY BROS.  
Cut-Price Cash plan of selling Clothing  
makes every day a sale day.  
WE SELL FOR LESS

**Topeka**  
A Certainty of  
Quality and Reliability  
**Pelletier's**  
Department Store  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

**TOPEKA LAUNDRY CO.**  
Established in 1890. A Reliable Firm.

**Cleaning, Dyeing**  
**Hat Renovating**  
Topeka, Kan., Second and Quincy  
Phone 8551

**FULLERTON BROS.**  
**HARDWARE &  
SPORTING GOODS**  
718 Kansas Ave. Phone 21823

**Nitch Cleaning Company**  
SPECIALIST ON  
Ladies' Fine Garments  
911 West 6th St. Phone 3366

**The Topeka State Bank**  
8th and Kansas Avenue  
TOPEKA, KAN.  
A Bank of Strength and Character

**Complete Equipment for Golf, Baseball,  
Tennis, Fishing**  
**KELLER-REAM SPORT SHOP**  
112-114 East 7th Street  
Phone 5548 114 East 6th

**BOWEN & NUSS**  
Hardware, Stoves, Furnaces  
TINWORK  
Phone 5548 114 East 6th

**BROWNING GROCERY CO.**  
Groceries and Meats  
12th and Western Ave. Phone 33648

**ALBERT SILK COAL CO.**  
RELIABLE  
605 East Fourth Street  
Phone 3207 TOPEKA

**WALL PAPER AND PAINTS**  
**G. C. DOERING**  
908 Kansas Ave. Phone 5532

**E. F. MCKINSTRY**  
Automobile Mechanic  
411 Jackson Phone 5478

**CREMERIE RESTAURANT**  
AND  
CAFETERIA  
729 Kansas Avenue TOPEKA  
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED

**White Star Laundry**  
Phone 5143 312-315 WEST FIFTH ST.

**Wichita**  
**Peerless Steam Laundry**  
and Dry Cleaners  
Fine Dry Cleaning  
Soft Water Used Exclusively  
248-47 N. Market. Phone Mkt. 5880-3881

"The Best Place to Shop After All"  
**The Boston Store**  
The Cash-Back Dry Goods Company  
Summer Fashions  
Have Come

**Wash-Over**  
BOOT SHOP  
219 East Douglas Ave.

**NON PAREIL**  
Invites you for your  
Manicures, Shampoos and Marceles  
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY  
Moderately Priced  
Hodgery, Dresses, Baby Knitted Wear  
CURRY'S MILLINERY & SPECIALTY SHOP  
805 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kansas

**MADAM TEMPLEMAN**  
MODISTES WITH  
THE GEO. INNES CO.

**MINNESOTA**  
**Hibbing**  
**LIPPMAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE**  
"The Shopping Center  
of the Range"  
202-208 Howard Street

**Browall Art Shoppe**  
Art, Needlework and Novelty Gifts  
3007 FOURTH AVE.

**St. Paul**  
**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale on the following  
news stands in  
St. Paul, Minn.:

St. Marie News Co.....75 E. 5th St.  
The St. Paul Dis. Co.  
289 1/2 Wabasha at 5th St.

**MINNESOTA**  
**Hibbing**  
**LIPPMAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE**  
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**KANSAS**  
**Kansas City, Kans.**  
(Continued)  
**REPERN-ROPER**  
PHONOGRAPH RECORDS FOR WOMEN  
Also Records and Records  
226 Minnesota Avenue

**Parsons**  
**S. M. Hirsch & Son**  
**Fischer's**  
Parsons, Kansas  
COATS SUITS DRESSES  
SMALLEY BROS.  
Cut-Price Cash plan of selling Clothing  
makes every day a sale day.  
WE SELL FOR LESS

**Topeka**  
A Certainty of  
Quality and Reliability  
**Pelletier's**  
Department Store  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

**TOPEKA LAUNDRY CO.**  
Established in 1890. A Reliable Firm.

**Cleaning, Dyeing**  
**Hat Renovating**  
Topeka, Kan., Second and Quincy  
Phone 8551

**FULLERTON BROS.**  
**HARDWARE &  
SPORTING GOODS**  
718 Kansas Ave. Phone 21823

**Nitch Cleaning Company**  
SPECIALIST ON  
Ladies' Fine Garments  
911 West 6th St. Phone 3366

**The Topeka State Bank**  
8th and Kansas Avenue  
TOPEKA, KAN.  
A Bank of Strength and Character

**Complete Equipment for Golf, Baseball,  
Tennis, Fishing**



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## MINNESOTA

## St. Paul

(Continued)

**Kadon's**WOMEN'S OUTER GARMENTS  
New Spring Suits

104 East Seventh Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.

MILLCREST CHOCOLATE SHOP

124 Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

SODA FOUNTAIN SPECIALTIES

NOONDAY LUNCHES

Special attention given to After Theatre Parties

M. MILLS Cedar 2790

ROBERT L. CARLEY

504 Pioneer Bldg.

Real Estate Insurance Loans

Care of Property

Interests of Non-Residents Carefully

Looked After

Minnesota Dry Cleaners

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Dale 5100 Elkhurst 0454

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THEITS &amp; GRANT

Signs of Every Description

185 West Seventh Street ST. PAUL, MINN.

RICE &amp; NIELSEN

POPULAR PRICE TAILORS

412 St. Peter Street, Hamm Building

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Phone: Cedar 1528

STEARNS

PRINTING COMPANY

GLOBE BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Telephone for Appointment Elkhurst 2588

Mrs. Blanche Barry

CLAYTON DRESSMAKING AND REMODELING

No. 100 Laurel Apartments

St. Paul, Minn. Laurel &amp; Western

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## Kansas City, Mo.

THE CHERRYWOOD APT. HOTEL

A place of refinement to bring your family every convenience and comfort: summer doors, incinerators, laundry facilities, refrigerator, phone service. Call MRS. SMITH or MISS RILEY, 605 Armour Blvd. Westport 2281.

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Cleaning and Making of Ostrich Feathers

Gloves retined, cleaned, mended

528 Altman Bldg. Harrison 2923

CONNALLY LETTER COMPANY

Direct Mail Advertising

Copy Written—Processed—Mailed

225 Shelby Bldg. Tel. Main 8484

BRENTNALL

CORSET SHOP

104 Sharp Building Kansas City, Mo.

EAST SIDE CLEANING CO.

GARMENTS, RUGS, DRAPERIES,

CLEANED AND DYED

9405 East 12th Street Phone Room 2000

RIECKER TEA ROOM

BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER

Pastry to Order

8408 Main Westport 2870

C. W. NEWTON

Ladies' Tailor and Furrier

FINE ALTERATIONS AND REMODELING

8912 1/2 Main Westport 1711

MRS. FORD

DESIGNER

Gowns, Suits, Wraps, Children's Clothes

Remodeling

2542 Main Street Westport 0676

Howard W. Bartlow

FLORIST

Flowers for All Occasions

1106 East 12th Street Victor 8200

HERBERT L. SACHS EDGAR J. STERN

Lathrop Bldg. Tel. Har. 8180

DRAMATIC READING AND EXPRESSION

taught 25 years' stage experience.

MRS. BROWN

1748 Jefferson Street, Apt. H.

AINES FARM DAIRY CO.

"THE HOME OF PURE MILK"

Gillham Rd., at 31st Both Phone.

BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE

Greeting Cards, Book Markers, Gift Books,

222 Commerce Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

S. H. FUHRMAN, Jeweler

REPAIRING, GENERAL JEWELRY LINE

1117 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

MILLER &amp; SAYRE

INSURANCE AND LOANS

Lathrop Building Kansas City, Mo.

DRESSMAKING

Handmade Lingerie, Hand Embroidery

Pearl M. Bungardt, 331 Altman Bldg.

MITCHELL'S CLEANERS

Goods Called for and Delivered

2010 Troost Avenue Hyde Park 0643

HYDE PARK MARKET

JOE ZAHN, Mgr.

Groceries and Meats

8402 Main St. Hyde Park 0624, 0626

MARIE ANTOINETTE SHOP

INTERIOR FURNISHINGS

63rd and Brookside

McELROY

MODISH MILLINERY

No. 7 Hunter Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mrs. Beardon's Gift Shop

Muehlebach Hotel Kansas City, Mo.

MOORE LETTER SHOP

Miss Moore, Organizer Public Letter Shop

HAR. 2218 Fifth Floor 920-22 Grand Ave.

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Retrieved Reputations

### Damaged Souls

How, we wonder, did Mr. Bradford hit upon these seven men, having all humanity to choose from? For certainly anybody who has made even a slight impression on history could have served the author's purpose. And even more we wonder how a biographer of such ability could have selected a title so infelicitous, if not absolutely distasteful to many? His endeavor has been, as he explains in the preface, "to find the good rather than the evil" in these "somewhat discredited figures"—and he has succeeded so well that we should be tempted rather to call his work "Retrieved Reputations." Not that he has condoned their mistakes or explained away their faults—for both were grave—but he has brought out the humanity inherent in every one of them, has made them like the rest of us, no better and not much worse. At least, we understand more than ever before what tremendous temptations and problems they had and that, thrust upon pedestals, their very elevation invited difficulties. But the title is a detriment—a most ambiguous phrase.

Having read the introductory chapter, which is a semi-apology for the name of the book, the latter is immediately forgotten for the context. Benedict Arnold, Thomas Paine, Aaron Burr, John Randolph of Roanoke, John Brown, P. T. Barnum and Benjamin F. Butler. What a strange company! What similarities could be found between them? None, save that they are Americans and have all been strongly disapproved by their fellow countrymen. But Mr. Bradford has put each one into his setting in much the same way. This is his method. First, he rapidly reviews the outstanding events of the man's life. Then, out of the mass of all possible evidence which he has assembled, weighed and sifted, he constructs the character as it seems to him he must have been. He is far more concerned with purposes, ideals and ambitions than with facts and figures. Why these men did the things they did interests him enormously. And in the process he exhibits searching analysis, keen insight, a nice balancing of motives and remarkable justice, tempered with kindness and sincere pity.

### Arnold in a New Light

How do these seven men emerge from this treatment? Benedict Arnold appears not as the traitor of history, but as a brave soldier who did valiant service in the Revolution at Saratoga and on Lake Champlain, and who, later, when injustice and

indifference fell to his lot, was not strong enough to endure them or to withstand the lure of money and position offered by his country's enemies.

Tom Paine, the rebel, passes before us full of vigor and enthusiasm. Restless wanderer and iconoclast though he was, his great contribution to the cause of American freedom has not been generally recognized. He possessed an amazing power of words, which made his writings on democracy invaluable. How many know that he was the first to use the phrase, "The United States of America?"

The light touch which Mr. Bradford uses with Aaron Burr is perfection for the man who took everything lightly, for losing the presidency to being tried for treason! This sketch contains, perhaps, the finest writing in the book and is the hardest to summarize. It must be read to be appreciated. It makes Aaron Burr by no means wholly despicable.

The eccentric figure of John Randolph lives by this characterization: "He was a furious negative, nothing more." In spite of the fact that he was continually denouncing something or somebody, Mr. Bradford convinces us that he was a true, if often confused, patriot, but that he had singular qualities of leadership. A man who "was a slaveholder and a lover of liberty . . . an aristocrat and a lover of democracy" must be pitied for the conflicts within himself which he could never reconcile.

John Brown is the sternest, perhaps the most inexplicable of the seven, and undoubtedly the one over whom opinion is most acutely divided. "He doted on being the head of the heap, and he was," so his brother-in-law said of him. Yet it is made clear that his sincerity and singleness of purpose are unquestionable. But he had the hardest task of all with the complexity of this character, but he has fulfilled it admirably.

### Barnum Once More

Barnum seems at first a bit out of place in this company—"the great showman of the world, making the world into a show, making a show of everything in it, and all the time himself furnishing the greatest show of all." Yet if he is, who owns a humbug and decidedly pleased with himself, he was a real philanthropist all the same.

Benjamin F. Butler is the least pleasing figure of the book. However, he, too, had his good points, as his biographer is careful to show. He was a brilliant and capable administrator, unswerving in his loyalty to the cause of the Negro; and in private life was generous and kind.

### What a change has come over the

art of biography in the last years! In the old days no one dared to deviate from the accepted path of fulsome praise and sugary anecdote—now we are permitted to see both sides of the shield, the struggles, the mistakes and the faults of the human being, as well as his virtues and his victories. Gamaliel Bradford's gifts of penetration, of lively imagination, of keenness and kindness, combined with a wonderful aptness for just the right word and for a delicacy of phrase, have made him a leader in this new biographical writing. "Comparisons are odious." Yet what reviewer has been able to resist linking Mr. Lytton Strachey and Mr. Bradford? We shall avoid the pitfall of such a comparison and leave it at this: If Mr. Strachey has won a proud place for himself in English letters, Mr. Bradford occupies an equally eminent one in American literature today.

C. R. W.

## American Nature Writers

### Nature in American Literature

American literature is particularly rich in the work of men who studied nature with a more or less scholarly exactitude, for the purpose of transmitting their findings into literature. It is a section of American literature that has seldom been considered as a whole, as a genre, but it seems worthy of such consideration.

At least, Prof. Norman Foerster has made it seem thus worthy. Though he has not covered the entire field, he has examined with the eye of a trained critic the work of nine American poets and prose writers who made nature their province—Bryant, Whitier, Lowell, Whitman, Lanier, Emerson, Thoreau, Muir and Burroughs. His book is not a mere anthology, but an effort to place the work of these writers on its proper plane, to analyze and classify it, and to estimate its value. To a marked extent he has succeeded.

A naturalist, as he is suggested, is one who investigates visible human life, flora and fauna, flowers, birds, and animals. He is a stickler for accuracy. The nature writer, to use a term that was formerly popular, is a writer who fictionalizes such of the naturalist's material as he has superlatively gathered. But there is another class of writer to whom American literature is genuinely indebted, who has interpreted the naturalist's material and has utilized it for the making of poems and essays, and he has found a wider audience than either of the others.

The beauty of nature, the fun of observation, the meaning of natural life—these are the subjects of these selectable writings. Thoreau, for instance, was something of a naturalist, though his inaccuracies have often been pointed out. He was, at least, a minute and first-hand observer. But more than that he was a philosopher; he studied nature not just for his unique literary mill. Muir and Burroughs also ranked as naturalists. They carried Thoreau's methods a step further and dealt with nature in a more expert manner, but they were primarily literary men after all. Otherwise their writings would be less delightful.

Professor Foerster does not attempt to apologize for this literary use of natural science; he merely explains it. Sometimes he goes perhaps a step too far in his laboratory method of criticism. But, on the whole, the American reading public is indebted to him for bringing once more to its attention this vein of gold that runs through the literature of the past.

Today nature writers are more numerous than they were a generation or two ago. They are the greater or lesser disciples of Thoreau and Muir and Burroughs. They have their place in modern writings. But they must ever lack something of the freshness of these pioneers. Nature lovers, too, are more numerous than they were in the old Puritan days. American literature has opened their eyes to the attractions of the out-of-doors.

Professor Foerster's book is not entirely easy reading. It is, to some extent, a book for the student. It is in no way to be taken as a substitute for the writings of those men that he has so carefully considered. It is rather a book for the library shelf, to be consulted between whiles. It illuminates our reading of Thoreau's "Walden," Emerson's and Bryant's nature poems, and the more recent and increasingly popular books of John Burroughs and John Muir.

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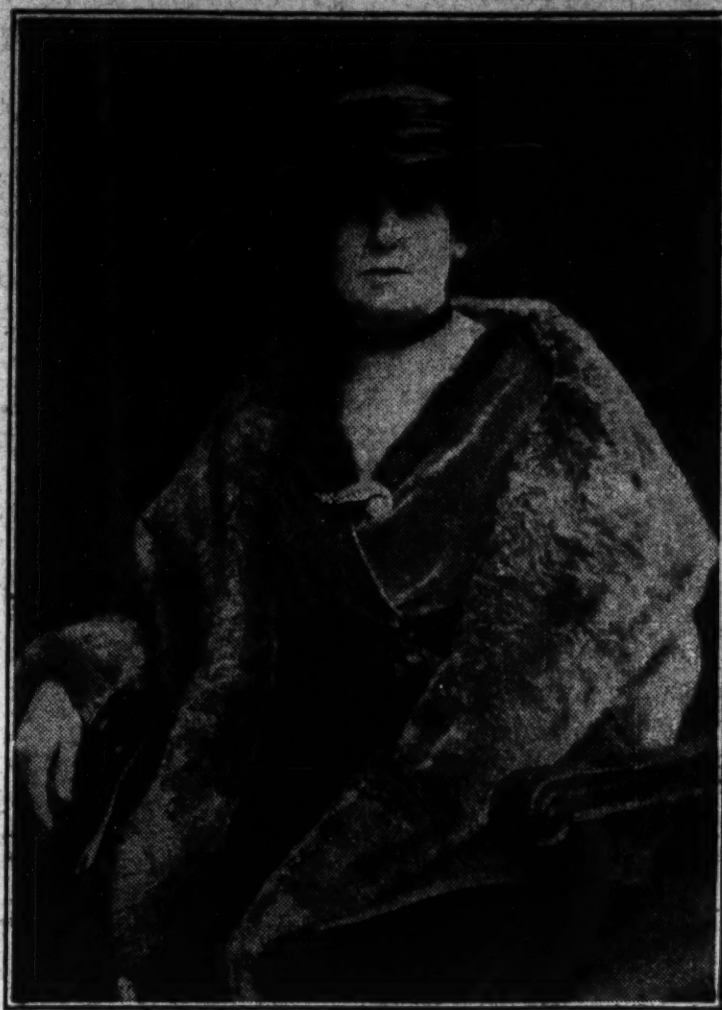
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Viscountess Burnham  
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## Women in Journalism

IT WAS a happy idea of the Society of Women Journalists of Great Britain to claim Dr. Johnson as their first patron, and to celebrate his birthday by printing a picture of his house in Gough Square on the new and enlarged issue of their magazine, *The Woman Journalist*, which appeared at the beginning of the year.

Not only did the Doctor employ a number of women to help him in the compiling of his dictionary, but he appears to have had no prejudice toward women writers. Remembering his great interest in Miss Burney's writing, and his generous praise of Evelina, we may conclude that he would have been proud to participate in an event, which is of no small import in the newspaper world, the widening of the boundaries of the Society of Women Journalists from a national to an international basis.

One of the principal objects of the Society of Women Journalists, from now forward, will be to extend hospitality to women writers from overseas; and the office at Sentinel House, Southampton Row, is to be regarded as a house of call, where visitors will be welcomed and put in touch with those whom they wish to meet.

For many years the Queen has shown an interest in the society, and her kindly letter, printed in a recent number of *The Woman Journalist*, in honor of this forward movement to form a link between women writers throughout the Empire, will, in the words of the president of the society, Viscountess Burnham, have given "the deepest satisfaction."

Among those who have recently joined the council are Countess Bathurst, owner of the *Morning Post*, and Viscountess Rhonda, who owns a controlling interest in *Time* and *Tide*.

In a note, the secretary observes that "it would be interesting to know the numbers and names of women proprietors of newspapers and magazines all over the world." Doubtless, as the magazine finds its ways into all parts of the globe, this will gradually be accomplished. Certainly, one of the most satisfactory evidences of the place taken by women in journalism today is the high tribute paid to their work by men of experience and note in the newspaper world, who are working for the general betterment of the press. In this connection the words of Sir John Le Sage, editor of *The Telegraph*, are quoted in one issue of the *Woman Journalist* as follows: "One of the most notable things in my lifetime is the entry of women into journalism. . . . The influence of women will tend, I hope and believe, to make journalism a still more valuable force for real progress."

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## What the World Reads

IT WAS to be expected that, with the revival of Heine's venerable publishing house, Hoffman and Campe, Hamburg, there would come a revival of interest in Heine himself. That firm has just brought out a new edition of Heine's "Romansero," the novel feature of which consists in the photographs of the individuals to whom Heine refers. The introduction is by Alfred Kerr, who visited the United States last year.

The Scandinavian press regards the resignation—forced—of Mr. Massingham as editor of the London "Nation," and the appointment to the vacant position of John Maynard Keynes as one of the most significant changes Europe has witnessed since the ex-Kaiser fled to Holland. The north-west English editions of his earlier chair, yet seems to doubt, however, whether he can effect the reformations he obviously has in thought.

The Danish Society for the Advancement of the Liberal Arts has awarded its annual prize to Martin Andersen Nexø for his "Stine." The prize is worth 1000 Danish crowns.

Appropos of the fiftieth anniversary of the passing away of Alessandro Manzoni, May 22, 1923, a new edition of his works, in 10 volumes, edited by Hermann Bahr and Ernst Kamitzner, has been published by the Theater Verlag of Munich.

Johann Bojer is negotiating with Doubleday, Page & Co. of New York for English editions of his earlier novels and short stories. For this purpose, Bojer's "Rörblisterne" (1898) and "Hvide Engle" (1904) have been sent to the United States for judicial appraisal.

Georg Brandes has come out with a statement that he is the first Dane to have been convinced that Dr. Cook never discovered the North Pole or anything else that is worth while. At a dinner given Dr. Cook in Copenhagen on his return from the North, Brandes had a conversation with him during which the following was said: "Do you see that man, Dr. Cook, standing over there? His name appears in Shakespeare." "How so?" asked the explorer. "Why," said Brandes, "his name is Rosencrantz." "Where does it appear?" asked Dr. Cook. "In 'Hamlet,'" said Brandes. "Hamlet, what is that?" asked Dr. Cook. "That is a play by Shakespeare. Have you never read it?" "No," said Dr. Cook, "one cannot read everything."

There appeared not long since a critical review of D. H. Lawrence in

Das literarische Echo (Berlin) in which Mr. Lawrence was alleged to have taken a supercilious, if not quite hostile, attitude toward the translation of his novels into German. It seems, however, according to the May number of the Echo, that the reviewer derived this impression from a German woman who asked her sister, then living in London, to inquire of Mr. Lawrence's publisher how he would feel toward the translation of his novels into German, and that Mr. Lawrence frowned on the idea. D. H. Lawrence married a native German.

The uncorrected proofs of the third volume of Jacob Wassermann's "Wendekreis" have reached the United States. Entitled "Ulrike Woytich," it covers, in its 543 pages, nearly 70 years of German life, coming down to 1922. As well executed as "The World's Illusion" or "The Goose Man," it is superior to either in its analysis of life during a period of militarism, war, and reconstruction.

There are a number of intellectual and political movements on foot in France which the outside world cannot afford entirely to neglect. There is, for example, the matter of the French language in France's colonies. The French Minister of Public Instruction, backed by the Colonial Secretary, has concluded that French must be taught in the colonies, cost what such instruction may be, and be the difficulties ever so great. Another is the changed attitude toward the late Jean Jaurès. Edouard Herriot, certainly not a red radical, was invited to attend the unveiling of the Jaurès monument. M. Herriot found it impossible to be present. He refused, however, to be "represented" by a duly appointed alternate or substitute. He wrote an article on the issue involved in which he gave his unqualified approval to any step France might take by way of honoring a man who, in his opinion, had a remarkable fund of good sense and was a good Frenchman. France is also in the throes of reform in the matter of her educational system, as this applies more particularly to her universities. And for reasons which this writer makes no attempt to explain, there is a really strange amount of energy being expended in the effort to revive all things from the south of France, from the Langue-doc.

ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Old Gentleman Becomes a Lender

FOR the first time in many weeks I found my elderly friend on the bench before me. He was fanning himself with his hat and a snowy handkerchief draped itself in a slight triangle over his collar, but was no whit whiter than his hair. "Warm day," he remarked as I sat down, and for awhile we stared at the path at our feet, the grass so fresh and green after the showers, the circle of emerald within the railing of the fountain which was as yet waterless, and the funny little stand newly painted the palest of pale greens and finished off with a red roof. "Let's take a bus ride," I suggested hesitantly, the sun being warm on my shoulders and what little breeze there had been fading away, "and ride and ride and ride"; to which he assented with a manner near to enthusiastic. So with a hand on his coat-tail, the ascent being steep and the vehicle already in motion, I climbed up behind him to the rear seat of a number five bound for One Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Street by way of Riverside Drive, and we were on our way, leaving Washington Square behind; with all its children, nurses, amateur ball-players, and persons who occupied the benches almost from dawn to dusk, not to speak of those who came at dusk and probably stayed till dawn.

"Before we get to the river," began my neighbor, "you'd better look at this. Nobody wants to see shops and people anyway," and he thrust a little book into my hand.

"I have another for the return trip," he assured me, and with the absorption of a child or a very stubborn old gentleman who refused to admit that human nature is the most delightful study there is, he fixed his eyes on the passing throngs, the show windows and the traffic towers with their green and red and yellow lights.

I looked over the little volume of plays, printed separately and bound, and did not find them of great interest, but in spite of the agitation of the bus, made a few notes. There was "The Minor, A Comedy Written by Samuel Foote, Esq. Marked with the Variations in the Manager's Book. At the Theatre Royal, in Drury Lane, London. Printed for T. Davies; T. Lowndes; T. Causton; T. Beckett; W. Nicol;" here I sighed with relief to find a bookseller who did not seem to be named Thomas, "and S. Bladon. M. DCC LXXVII." That was one. And for another was "Wonderful! A Woman Keeps a Secret," by Mrs.

Centlivre, this also being marked with the variations in the manager's book, and played at the same theatre in the same year for some of the same book-sellers.

There were "The Chances," by David Garrick, with a picture of him as Don John, and "The City Wives Conspiracy;" and "The Country Wife," a comedy altered from Wycherley by Garrick containing a picture of "Mrs. Hopkins in the character of Miss Peggy." They might be amusing, indeed they were here and there, but we reached Fifty-Seventh Street and turned into the Drive, and there was

it of the first fetti in these provinces, who were Dutch. He is delighted of his first glimpse of a mountain-bird which, he says, he pointed to America. It is a very good book, interesting, human, and the tone is pleasant and rather tolerant, and the Fifth Avenue being crowded with the afternoon traffic and the trip down to the Square slower than usual, I had plenty of time to decide that this was a book to be read at leisure, or after reaching any destination, when the little old gentleman held out his hand for the two

## A Roman Summer Resort

HIGH upon a mass of hill, at an elevation of from two thousand four hundred and thirty feet, overlooking Rome and the broad waves of the Campagna, stands Rocca di Papa, a favorite resort for all its exposed position, of the Romans during the summer months.

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and, sitting upon the terrace, looking himself like a rover which had taken wing. The brightness of the whole scene remains with me still.

The second picture was another unexpected one, and therefore all the more striking in its effect. This time we had climbed the Gianicolo Mountain, locally known as Wild Horse Mountain, and suddenly when near the summit I found myself in a perfect rock garden. How such brightness came to be in that arid spot, with almost no soil between the rough rocks, I cannot imagine. Gardeners who take endless trouble with their soils seldom attain such perfection of beauty as I saw that day. Wherever you looked you saw nothing but a sheet of flowers—almost all of white



Rocca di Papa, Near Rome

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the river, the sun playing upon its surface like molten gold. We passed the Soldiers and Sailors Monument and Grant's Memorial on one side, and on the other the Firemen's Memorial. Joan of Arc on her heavy Norman steed, and Franz Siegel, sitting his horse like the soldier he was, at the top of a flight of steps. My friend sat quietly with one arm over the rail, the other raised safeguarding his hat, and as we reached One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Street and left the river he took away from me the book of plays. Rather indignantly he put it in his pocket as if my lack of interest were a direct aspersion on his taste, and from two others drew the first and second volume, respectively, of Thomas Aubrey's letters.

"Travels Through the Interior Parts of America in a Series of Letters, By an Officer, London. Printed for William Lane, Leadenhall street, M. DCC LXXXIX," and dedicated to the Earl of Harrington, Viscount Petersham, and colonel of the twenty-ninth regiment of foot. These were private letters published after much urging on the part of friends and subscribers to enlighten the public of the British Isles concerning the little-known land across the Atlantic. There were old maps and quaint pictures, one of a saw-mill, a stream of boards falling with all the force of a woody Niagara. The first letter is dated from Cork, August 8, 1776, then on board the "Howe," Banks of Newfoundland; Quebec and Montreal, where he dates a letter January 18th, 1777, and in it tells of caroling upon the ice, a "mode of travelling so very expeditious, that most of the inhabitants defer their journey to Quebec till this season of the year, as they can perform it with less difficulty."

He describes the carols as "fashioned after different devices to imitate birds and beasts. . . . They paint them various fantastical colors; many of them as a contrast to the feaon of the year are colored in thunder and lightning. . . . the horres of the country will go with safe fifteen miles an hour upon the ice. The inhabitants think nothing of a journey of forty or fifty miles to fee a friend, and returning the same day." He camps at St. Johns, River Bouquet and Button-Mole Bay upon Lake Champlain, Crown Point, Ticonderoga. He writes letters from New England, and goes down through New York and the Jerseys, Pennsylvania and Maryland, Delaware, and back again. A letter from Sherwood's Ferry, upon the banks of the Delaware, under date of December 10, 1778, describes his leaving New England and the journey south.

"I was much struck at the grandeur of the North River," he writes, and I considered this quite an appropriate book to have in my hands as we glimpsed the Hudson through the trees, "from the majestic appearance of the high lands that are on one side of it, and the beautiful meadows interspersed with farm houses on the other. . . . What greatly adds to the beauty is the width, being nearly a mile and a half across. . . . He finds the small part of New York they passed through to be well cultivated, and "The inhabitants of New York, as well as the Jerseys are chiefly the potter-

shabby volumes, instead of compli-ants placing them in his grasp. I tucked them under my arm, and by that action brought to his face the first smile I had seen there that day. So at the point where we had met we parted for another day. R. L. A.

## With a Book of Lyrics to a Friend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Go, little book,  
Be his companion  
By the bright rushing brook  
Up the blue cañon,  
Out where the quiet still  
Worketh its ancient will.

Go where his camp-fire smokes  
Blow through the branches  
Of gray majestic oaks  
On upland ranches  
Where the brown burros drowse  
Under the lichenous boughs.

Go where the burro bells  
Mornings so early  
Sound from deep arid dells,  
Caroling clearly  
Down trails I used to know,  
Far away, long ago.

Find out that crystal-cool  
Musical river  
Pool after emerald pool,  
Shining forever  
Like a long slow stream  
In the hills of us, dream.

Out on the silent trails  
I see a reader  
Sitting, when twilight falls,  
Where some pine cedar  
Has torn a starry rent  
In the night's dusky tent.

Deep down the granite halls  
Carved by the ages  
Out of sheer mountain walls,  
He'll turn your pages  
When the last light is dim  
On the peaks over him.

One voice, little book,  
Your voice only,  
Sings in that quiet nook  
Out on the lonely  
Trails where we used to stray  
Long ago, far away.

Odell Shepard.

## Gautier's Versatility

Gautier was an extremely various and voluminous author. There cannot be many things in the visible world about which he did not say something—and generally something wise, memorable, and urbane—in the sixty volumes he wrote. But his principal achievement is fourfold—he was a novelist, a critic, a traveler, and a poet. In each of these departments he wrote some of the best things that have ever been written in French.

We suspect that Gautier's fame has suffered somewhat by reason of his very versatility. The world will not believe that a man can do more than one thing well; it insists on his being a specialist, restricted to one line of activity. If a man is naturally versatile, he always runs the risk of being classed as a dilettante; because he does many things, the public can not conceive that he does any of them with supreme excellence.—Henry Bett, in The London Quarterly Review.

sees the ruddy brown and grey buildings of the old "castello" towering above, and must mount to the summit by steep tortuous ways, narrow paved alleys between the ancient crowded houses which rise above each other like a stairway against the mountain side. At every step one notes some quaint picturesque feature; archways spanning the narrow track, precipitous passages turning off to right and left, and where the ascent is too sudden even for the goat-footed, ending in stone stairways which lead up to the houses perched on shelves of rock.

The history of Rocca di Papa runs far back, the place having been founded towards the eleventh century. The origin of its present name is uncertain. The "isolated sugar-loaf rock" upon which it is perched is surmounted by the ruins of a fortress, which, for some two hundred years was a stronghold of the powerful Colonna family, passing later, about 1687, into the hands of the Orsini.

By climbing up above the roof-tops of even the highest houses a broad grassy plateau is reached, which, from an old tradition is known as the "Campo di Annibale," the Field of Hannibal, and where the great leader is supposed to have encamped when advancing against Rome. However that may be, the great blocks of lava which formed the pavement of the Via Triumfalis still survive in the neighboring forest, and bear the tracks of chariot wheels, though, with the lapse of centuries, these traces of the stern old Romans have been softened by the kindly hand of nature, and in the spring, where once the legions of Caesar marched, the violets and snowdrops and a myriad frail and delicate blossoms star the ground.

All around Rocca di Papa extend luxuriant chestnut forests from which people derive much of their sustenance; and still more so was this the case in earlier days before the tram lines linked the place with Rome, bringing the inhabitants into touch with modern life. Previous to that these mountain folk remained well nigh as primitive as in the Middle Ages, just as their dwellings, their whole hill-top world, remained a visible survival, as so many remote hill towns and "castelli" of Italy, of the old troubled times when the primary consideration was to select positions, however inconvenient, which afforded the best hope of safety from armies or marauding bands. It is for this reason that we find everywhere little hill towns hidden in remote folds of the mountain ranges or perched on rocky peaks easy of defence, and usually huddled close around the fortress, or stronghold of some warlike lord, who, if he oppressed the people himself, at least afforded them some measure of protection from the outside world.

## Australian Pictures

This recalls to my mind three pictures which I saw in Australia and which I shall never forget.

The first also concerns a butterfly, the time of a bright yellow, which I noticed one day hovering over a tree loaded with the golden blossoms of the wattle. It was a hot morning and the air was filled with the scent of the wattle, and suddenly I noticed a huge yellow butterfly, of the same tint as the wattle, which kept on fluttering

or yellow tint. There were snow bushes covered with white flowers in clusters, beautiful pale lemon wattle and "titrees"—usually moist-loving shrubs—in rich profusion also. There were great trails of lovely boys climbing among the rocks, and white and yellow orchids, one common one being the beautiful D. sulphurea, and yellow and white heaths filled any empty spaces, while a climbing creeper of the honeyeucalypt and another of the wild rose families ran and fell over the rocks. How they obtained enough nourishment in that dry and rocky soil I cannot think, but so it was.

The third picture—and these are only three of many—was found in a grotto. This time I was climbing a dark ravine in the mountains, with only a small patch of sky far above. Suddenly, while I was resting on a fallen log beside a tumbling stream, where few green things grew, I noticed some thick vines hanging over the entrance of a tiny cave, and I thoughtlessly lifted the vines to look inside. There I saw upon a rocky ledge a beautiful fern growing, as if planted, and obtaining its moisture from the drippings of the rock above. Its long lace-like fronds hung far over, and even now I do not know its species. I only knew that probably no human eye had ever seen it, though it looked as if placed there by some artist for the sake of the effect it made standing out alone on the ledge in that bare place; and indeed an artist had placed it there, but not an earthly one.—W. Lavallin Puxley, in "Wanderings in The Queensland Bush."

## The Fly in the Ointment

While all his neighbors were buying bread and meat, and hoarding their savings against old age, this man lived upon milk and oat-cake, and scraped together enough to buy a vat of very precious ointment from the Eastern countries. He had no plan for using it; he merely wished to have in his house something rare and precious, because it was his nature to desire such things. And when he had it, his plain house was to him as good as a palace.

But one day when he went to look at his ointment, he found a fly in it. Thereupon it was spoiled for him, and he threw it away.

However, he was a very persevering man; and after a while he had saved enough to buy himself an even finer vat of ointment.

But alas, the same thing happened; and with a good deal of grief he threw away that also, and again began saving his pennies.

This was repeated many times as he grew older; and one day a neighbor happened in and found him grieving over the ruin of the seventh vat.

"What's the trouble, friend?" asked the neighbor.

"Alas," answered the man, "again there is a fly in my ointment."

The neighbor scratched his head in silence for several moments, puzzling over his friend and his grief.

"Flee! flee! my house all the time," he said at last, "but we never notice them. I can't see why you should be so upset over one little fly."

—Karl Wilson Baker, in "Old Coins."

## The Meaning of Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BUSINESS is always associated with action. On giving the question a little thought the man in the street is sure that business, being constructive and not destructive, also means good action or in good in action. Briefly defined, then, business may be said to be a manifestation of the activity of good in behalf of mankind, whereby, even as the rain falls alike on the just and the unjust, human needs are satisfied.

The materially-minded world has made "getting" the watchword of business. To gain more and more of material things seems to be uppermost in the minds of many men and women. This desire for getting, when unchecked, has probably produced more criminals, more invalids, and more sorrowful human beings than any other human frailty. What are dishonesty, robbery, and fraud but the consequences of indulging an insatiable desire for gaining material things, to the exclusion of the finer and higher things, even the spiritual things in this life? Surely, then, greed and selfishness can hardly be the basis of business, no matter how much ignorance of God may parade these evil qualities before us as the big mental factors in the world's affairs. What we all must learn is to acknowledge God as the true source of all the good in the universe, the good that feeds and clothes, protects and guides. Was not this one of the lessons Christ Jesus tried to bring home to his hearers when he spoke of the fowls of the air and the lilies of the field reflecting the Father's loving care? If we believe, however, that selfishness is the basis of the activity that feeds and clothes us, should we be surprised when we find crime and discord rampant? But if we, on the other hand, acknowledge the Lord in all our ways, shall we not also enthrone peace, as well as plenty, in our midst?

Business, though usually taken in a collective sense, has a distinct application to the individual. The question that confronts all of us, and from which no one may escape is: What is my business? Christ Jesus evidently had answered this question to himself when he was twelve years of age; and his answer was correct according to Christian Science. Even at twelve, Jesus saw that he had no right to insist upon making his human desires supreme. To be daily about his Father's business was Jesus' business. Thus, he placed himself com-

pletely under the supreme authority of God. He became wholly dominated by Spirit; and for this reason, and by this wisdom, he became supremely successful. It becomes apparent, then, that true business activity in our relation to God, nothing more, nothing less. This statement may seem to some too obscure for practical application, but it is not so. Sincerity, which always places divine Principle first; wisdom, which makes sure of alertness; honesty, or the desire to be fair and square in all our dealings with our fellow men,—are these qualities ought also than attributes of God? Should they not be recognized as the very substance of our business? Have we anything of good in our life or in our business except as we receive it from God, the Giver of "every good gift and every perfect gift"? Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, you give you daily supplies."

The great lesson, therefore, which all have to learn, and which becomes clearer as we approach the true meaning of God and His creation as taught by Christian Science, is that true business is not getting but giving; and he alone has found the secret of a successful career who has found that his business is, not getting, but giving,—yes, giving in bountiful measure of all the good God has bestowed upon man. The more clearly we reflect God, the more bountifully we shall be able to give to our fellow men, proving that "giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us," as Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 79). Is not this the lesson that seems so hard for mankind to learn? But is it not also plain that if the desire of the world were changed from getting to giving, so that every man and woman would be asking himself, and herself, What good can I give to my fellow men today? the problems which are now distracting mankind would vanish? How long would right go begging and truth be humbled by those who profess to love her, if the value of giving were understood and enthroned in our hearts where we now shelter the fetish of getting? And what would we lose by the sacrifice? Surely not God, good. But we would lose the crime, the discord, and the multitudinous lies that now put our boasted civilization to shame.

## The Suave Melody of the Georgics

Though there is nowhere an idle line or a wasted word, the poem never hurries. It is leisurely in its smooth movement; peace seems to rest upon it. Virgil had fully mastered the art, in Dryden's celebrated phrase, of "saying much in little, and often in silence." He can get more volume of melody, more wealth of harmonic suggestion, into a few words than any other poet. His descriptions of sky and weather, of soils and crops, of the instruments of husbandry and the life of the farm have, with close truth to nature, a stateliness like Milton's, and a natural magic as intense as that of Keats. It is here and there in Paradise Lost—

So high above the circling canopy  
Of night's extended shade, from East-  
ern point  
Of Libya to the fleecy star that bears  
Andromeda, far off Atlantic seas;  
Or in Hyperion—

The nightingale had ceased, and a  
few stars  
Were lingering in the heavens, while  
the thrush  
Began calm-throated. Throughout all  
the isle  
There was no covert, no retired cave  
Unhaunted by the murmurous noise  
of waves;

that we come nearest to the Virgilian splendour and the Virgilian magic. . . . Perhaps no poem has ever been written which combines in such perfect richness of colour with purity of line, which is so exquisite in its transitions and so suave in its modulations, so smoothly gliding and nobly sustained. All these qualities are reinforced or culminated in the episodes, where the current of the poem spreads into large pools of beauty. . . .

But the golden cadence of poetry (in Shakespeare's phrase) was now found, and the examples remain as one of the few examples in art of attained perfection. . . . The best poem of the best poet—Dryden incidentally calls the Georgics in the dedicatory preface to his own translation; and here it may be said that no translation can convey their music, or give more than a faint image of the Virgilian colour and tone. A little later, Addison described them, in terms which if they sound trite at all events strictly true, as "the most complete, elaborate, and finished piece of all antiquity." Later praises have been expressions, in the language of their time, of the same feeling. Tennyson, more than any one else, has conveyed the nobility and charm of the Georgics in lines so familiar as hardly to require citation—

Thou that singest wheat and wood,  
And  
tith and vineyard, hive and horse  
and herd;  
All the charms of all the Muses  
often flowering in a lonely word.

They recapture, with wonderful felicity, the inimitable music of Virgil's own verse.—J. W. Mackail, in "Virgil and His Meaning to the World of Today."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1923

## EDITORIALS

A POLITICAL poll taken by a New York weekly shows Henry Ford far in the lead as the choice of its readers for the presidential nomination. No attempt is made to classify those voting according to their partisan affiliations. It may, however, be assumed that the 27,170 who voted for the re-nomination of President Harding are Republicans, and the 10,526 who cast their ballots for McAdoo are Democrats. But 38,467—or more than the total for the two leading partisan candidates—were cast for Henry Ford.

### "Pure Democracy" and Henry Ford

Such a political phenomenon compels attention. It is the more significant in that it coincides with, and corroborates, the judgment of trained political observers who have been studying public sentiment throughout the United States. Everywhere unorganized political opinion is for Ford. Apparently a great body of voters, approaching closely to a majority, wish his election on any ticket, irrespective of party names. But no professional politician of any standing has aligned himself with the Michigan man. The boys who can deliver the delegates hold aloof. If Mr. Ford is still to be classed as a Democrat, that being the party under the emblem of which he made his campaign for the Senate, it is noticeable that he receives no countenance from Murphy, Brennan, or Taggart, the three big bosses of that party. Perhaps this is to his credit. Certainly it will enhance his strength with the multitudinous citizens who are weary of these and other bosses, and would like to see a presidential candidate nominated without their intervention.

Among politicians, even among the cool-headed professionals, the opinion is general that, if nominated on a regular ticket, Henry Ford would unquestionably be elected, but that it will be impossible for him to secure such a nomination. In other words, it is the politicians' view that they can balk the majority of the people of their wish by using professional control of the nominating machinery to block the nomination of a popular candidate. We are not yet prepared to say that the demand for the autocrat of automobiles is so universal, but assuming for the moment that it is, we hold that its defeat by a handful of bosses who hold their power by methods more or less corrupt would be a denial of the fundamental theory of the American Government.

And in this problem is involved an issue which seems to have caused many readers of The Christian Science Monitor some perplexity and distress. Some weeks ago, in an article headed "Why Not Pure Democracy?" this paper inquired why the progress toward a wider measure of democracy, manifested in the extension of the suffrage to women, in the election of senators by direct vote of the people, and in the spread of the system of direct primaries, should not be further continued. Intended to arouse discussion, the article was eminently successful. From many sources, and from individuals of high eminence, protests poured in. President Harding's assertion that "no pure democracy ever has endured" was quoted as unanswerable. The alleged deterioration of the Senate since the direct election of its members was cited, with convenient forgetfulness of what legislatures did when the election of senators was committed to them. The debates of "the Fathers" were quoted to prove that a representative government, not a pure democracy, was the ideal held by those who formulated the Constitution—which is an undeniable fact.

And yet, when confronted by the situation presented by the demand for Ford today, one wonders whether any interference with the operation of pure democracy is not a denial of the right of majority rule. If some millions of voters wish a man for President, shall eight or ten bosses deny them the right to vote for him? The question of his fitness does not enter into this problem, except as the question is raised as to whether the rulers of half-a-dozen political machines, based largely upon the organized votes of great cities, are better qualified to judge of the fitness of a candidate than are the people as a whole. Perhaps Mr. Ford is an utterly unfit candidate. As to that, we do not at the moment profess to speak. But if he were the reincarnation of Abraham Lincoln, the present nominating system would make it perfectly possible for a numerically insignificant minority, holding the reins of power, to deny him a nomination.

Those who oppose extension of the democratic theory in government will doubtless hold that the very fact that Ford "can't get by" a Democratic convention proves the value of the convention system. But neither could a man possessing all the highest qualities of statesmanship, but not personally acceptable to the bosses. And as the mechanics of putting an independent ticket in the field and maintaining it throughout a campaign are so cumbersome and costly as to have always made success impossible, the actual selection of a President becomes the prerogative of a small group of mercenaries controlling the organization of the party of the majority. Within the memory of most men now living, only two third-party movements have seriously distressed the practical politicians—and neither of these survived to fight a second campaign. The Populists of 1892 were swallowed by the Democrats in 1896, and the Progressives of 1912 disappeared in 1916. Neither elected its ticket nor had power to withstand the forces of regularity.

This is neither a satisfactory nor a tolerable situation. If to urge its correction is to incur suspicion of advocating "pure democracy" we must accept the stigma. If Mr. Henry Ford happens to be the individual destined to break down the system, his operations may be regarded with complacency even by those who question his title to the name of statesman. Indeed, we are not at all sure that much of the demand for his candidacy does not arise more from antagonism to the present system of selecting nominees than from any general conviction of his peculiar fitness for the Presidency.

It will be almost as important as interesting to see what step Tokyo is to take in the matter of recognition of the Soviet Government.

While the militaristic imperialists of the Mikado's land had the say of things, there could be no least question raised in this regard; the Siberian adventure was then in full swing. Now that is a closed chapter. Popular demand in the island kingdom has been answered and Siberia evacuated, save for North Sakhalin, and there the army of occupation has been reduced. So the matter of business dealings with Lenine, Trotzky et Cie. not only can be raised but has been raised, and with no slight emphasis. The Kato Ministry finds itself, as a consequence, in a position of somewhat peculiar difficulty. Whichever side of the penny chances to lie uppermost gleams with reasons which would look decisive were it not that the other side glimmers quite as convincingly, once it is exposed. Will heads or tails win the toss? Tokyo today is flooded with propaganda, pro and con.

It was not long ago that only Japan's Socialists were saying that recognition of Moscow was due; the cry now comes insistently from Japanese business circles as well. To be sure, the Socialists mean full and unqualified recognition and the business group is as yet proposing no more than a re-establishment of commercial relations, but the distance between these points of view is by no means so great as may appear. The insular press is practically solid in favoring at the least some de facto modus, and not a few journals openly indorse a move completely of de jure sort. The popular drift, too, seems to be in this general direction, with only a minority (though it is an influential minority, be it added) still standing with the Administration in its hesitancy to cast the die. The reasons usually adduced for this delay are, first, a fear that separate action would wound the susceptibilities of Great Britain, America, and the others powers, and, secondly, a doubt as to the dependability of the Soviet régime. For this last, as everyone knows, Moscow has only itself to thank. Italy's attempt to do business with it failed utterly, and England's experiment of like kind was, if possible, even more disastrously futile.

On the other hand, Russo-Japanese friendship is clearly more imperative now than ever before. Nichi Nichi writes:

Whatever may be the present state of our relations, there are circumstances which do not permit of continual enmity between the two nations. The establishment of friendly relationship is, indeed, to mutual benefit. It even has a far-reaching effect upon the vital interests of the world, as well as the Far East. If friendship be restored between the two states, one of the great menaces to the peace of the Orient will be removed and both governments and peoples here will come to enjoy enduring security.

"Will the game carry through?" That now looks to be the query which the Tokyo Ministry is debating, with present indications pointing somewhat in favor of at least trying it out. Several times of late, responsible correspondents have affirmed that the whole matter is as good as closed, only relatively minor points of difference remaining for settlement.

There are those who say that oil has, once again, proved the lure to adventure (for official dealings with Bolshevism seem still to be best so classified). Has a Russian offer of joint development of the mineral fuel resources of North Sakhalin been potent to win what could not be won by all the shrewd suavities of Adolf Joffe—who for three active months has been visiting Viscount Goto "in a purely personal capacity." In that case, what becomes of the widely heralded Sinclair Company concession? Or, one might be fully as justified in asking: "If the deal with the American corporation can be dismissed so cavalierly, what guarantee exists that its successor on the Soviet books will receive more considerate treatment?"

No, it is not an easy question which the Admiral-Baron Premier finds waiting his answer.

IMPORTANT action taken by the General Assembly of Connecticut in an effort to make possible the disapproval of appropriations of public moneys regarded as objectionable by the Governor of the State, without the necessity of vetoing a measure otherwise acceptable, should not go unnoticed. There is need of uniform legislation of a similar kind in the several states of the American Union, and more particularly by Congress in behalf of the Nation as a whole. The Connecticut measure is subject to approval by the voters of the State under the referendum clause of the Constitution, but it is not probable, with the provisions and purposes of the act understood, that it will lack the desired confirmation.

Anyone at all familiar with the methods by which public funds are appropriated by legislative action knows that unwise and useless expenditures are often permitted by the "trading" process, the friends of one project supporting another questionable appropriation in return for votes pledged to their own plan. By the common expedient of attaching these predatory appropriation measures to proposed measures carrying necessary provisions for the conduct of the public's business, it is often made impossible for the executive to veto admittedly ill-advised appropriations without defeating measures vital to the general welfare.

Now it is proposed in Connecticut, as it has been proposed or made possible in some other of the states, to checkmate the treasury raiders, the pork-barrel champions, by granting to the executive the power to veto an appropriation in part and to approve it in part, thus permitting wise and economic expenditures of the public funds and preventing selfish or dishonest waste. It is believed that at the next session of Congress steps should be taken along this same line. But such action will not

### Is Tokyo to Recognize Moscow?

be proposed unless it is demanded by public opinion. Members of Congress will not voluntarily provide safeguards against their own indefensible practices. Those who have been successful in extracting large or small sums from the public treasury for questionable projects in their own communities reasonably rely upon the support of their constituents. They are not conscious of any sentiment at home against a continuation of such practices. Perhaps they feel that they must return, in kind, the support which their own measures have received from accommodating colleagues.

So it seems that if this extremely proper and necessary action is to be taken, it must first be made clear that it is demanded by the voters, nationally and by states. It is a wise precaution, and one which would tend to economy, while safeguarding really worthy public undertakings.

When Pierre Loti proclaimed that his "Suprêmes Visions d'Orient" was his last book, the literary world looked upon the announcement as but another progressive farewell; for his leave-taking began over a decade ago in his foreword to "Le Château de la Belle-aux-Bois Dormant." Since then, volumes have continued to issue from his pen, several of them containing similar assurances, and his readers rejoiced that this most gifted writer of poetic prose found messages still unspoken which demanded expression.

"I have finished my small terrestrial rôle," he wrote; but one may still dispute his modest estimate of the importance of his work. The best of Loti's writings rank as the finest descriptive examples in modern literature. In them the readers hear the sounds which came to Loti's ears, and even sense the perfumes and the colors. No writer ever took his audience so intimately into his own inner shrine, yet left them so uncertain of where fact ended and fiction began.

Born a Frenchman, he made the cause of the Turks so great a part of himself that he assimilated and expressed many of their characteristics. Essentially opposed to progress, which "annihilates everything it does not comprehend, and destroys beauty everywhere and replaces it nowhere," Louis Marie Julien Viaud, as he was known outside his books, practically forsook Occidental civilization and found refuge from the modern "pace" in the lethargic life of the Orientals. But here the assimilation ceased. Loti never accepted for himself the immutability of his adopted brethren.

Loti's life was an exaggerated example of that protest which every writer feels at times against the inexorable demands outside his profession made by even the simple life, as it is lived today. He may escape it temporarily by flying to the woods or to the mountain top, but the atmosphere in which he has lived is so charged with dynamic force that he cannot avoid carrying it with him. The old days of going into retreat while under the influence of an undelivered message can never be lived again. They may be imitated, but like all imitations, they can never be wholly satisfying. Loti was so filled with fiery martial instinct that he bemoaned the fact that his seventy years prevented him from active participation in the World War, yet he shuddered at the turmoil caused by modern inventions and by the constantly accumulating speed of world events: "It is impossible," he wrote, "to battle successfully against this modern swirl which overturns everything and reduces everything to the same monotonous level."

To many readers in the future Loti's appeals, falling on ears which understand not, will sound grotesque; to others they will recall something which was inexpressibly beautiful, even while standing as an obstacle in the advance of the modern juggernaut.

## Editorial Notes

A MINOR romance revolves around the MS. of the famous Bible of Borso d'Este, one of the most precious codices of the fifteenth century, which has recently been purchased by Signor Giovanni Trecani, a successful cotton trader of Milan, for 4,500,000 lire and given to the Italian State. The MS. left Italy in 1859, passing first to the Emperor Francis Joseph and then to the Emperor Karl, who about two years ago sold it to a Paris antiquary. The Italian Government since then has tried hard to get it back, demanding it, for example, on account of reparations, but all its efforts have been in vain. Toward the end of April a Florentine bookseller learned, however, that the antiquary in question was negotiating for the sale of the MS. to an American banker. He, therefore, hastened to Paris and obtained an option on it until April 30, at the same time notifying his Government. The Government, however, refused to pay the sum demanded, whereupon Signor Trecani, hearing of the affair, hastened to Paris and purchased the MS. himself for the Government. Immediately after completing the purchase, the banker offered him 1,000,000 lire more than he had paid, but the offer was refused.

A RECENT visit of 300 English boys, sent over to France by the British League of Help, to the region of the battle fields and among the places which have been "adopted" by their native towns and villages, is more than opportune just now. In fact, anything that will militate for friendly Franco-British relationships is of vital importance at this time. Such a visit is almost bound to leave an impress which should bring abundant fruitage for good in the future.

WITH the publication of the Musaver Kuchuk Gazeta, that is, the Little Illustrated Journal, in Constantinople, German appears once more as a journalistic language in that city. The new venture, that is to say, is printed in Turkish, English, French, and German, and supports the policy of the Nationalists. It deserves success.

## The Red Man's Friends and Foes

WHETHER or not one has read little or much of the literature—some historical, some romantic, some imaginary, and some speculative—touching the problems of the American Indian, past, present, and future, there will be found much to interest and much to supply food for sober thought in a new volume recently issued. This book is entitled "The Red Man in the United States," and is published in a sumptuous volume by the George H. Doran Company, New York. Announcement is made that the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys is responsible for the publication, though it bears the name of G. E. E. Lindquist as author. Chapters are contributed, however, by Mr. M. K. Sniffen, Mr. A. C. Parker, Miss Edith M. Dabb, the Rev. G. A. Watermuller, and the Rev. Henry Roe Cloud. A further chapter on the "Legal Status of the Indian" is by Edgar B. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. More interesting to consider is the fact that an appreciative foreword has been provided by Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States. A careful study of the volume, illuminated by its many appendices and an editorial "conclusion" which seems to fail to grasp many of the problems simply presented, does not make it quite clear why Mr. Burke should officially indorse the views which the several writers have expressed.

Throughout the pages of the book there are constant reminders of a fact already known to the American people who have given serious and honest thought to the matter. This is that the policies long ago adopted in dealing with the red man, and still stubbornly adhered to under the existing bureaucratic system in Washington, have utterly failed to accomplish the end sought. It is not particularly enlightening to continue the speculation as to why the desired results have not been attained. We are told in the present volume, apparently by way of confession and avoidance, that the present state of the "original Americans" is worse than that in which they were found by the invading white men. It is a sad and disturbing commentary upon a Christian civilization, for it is made quite plain that the stumbling-blocks in the way of progress have been the selfishness, greed, and dishonesty of the white men, rather than the obstinacy, superstition, or indolence of the Indians.

In the light of so thorough a survey as that recently completed, and the results of which are arrayed so attractively and so fully, it seems vain to speculate upon possible ways and means of remedying a condition which, undeniably, must be corrected before the so-called Indian problem is solved. Nothing is made plainer than the fact that the practices which have degraded and debased the estate of the red man must be stopped by the enactment of federal and state laws insuring the Indians the rights which they are entitled to, as human beings, to have respected. Beyond this, and as a condition precedent, there must be the fullest possible restitution of properties taken from the Indians in violation of treaty rights.

With this as a starting point, it is made plain, even from a reading of the interesting volume under discussion, that perplexing social and industrial problems, now magnified in importance because of a wrong perspective, will eventually be found easy of solution. It is more than a tradition that the early American Indians were a people of intellectual power, self-reliant, honest, and conscientious. The history and literature of America, from its discovery to the present day, are replete with a record written or verified by the white man himself. In that record the white man in indicted upon his own showing. He has not kept the faith.

Recent special articles which have appeared in this newspaper confirm the unimpeachable arraignment of the present American governmental policies made a few months ago in Congress by Clyde Kelly, Representative from the State of Pennsylvania. It is charged that the exploitation of the members of the Indian tribes for the white man's gain has been followed by the infliction of abuses and the utter disregard of social responsibilities, which have tended to pauperize and degrade a once high-minded and comparatively prosperous people. There is nothing in the book referred to which seeks consciously to condone or to justify those policies. No defense of them is possible if half that has been charged to the indifference and greed of those responsible for the administration of the Indian Bureau is true.

Many pages of the book are devoted to a report of the survey made of the churches and schools maintained upon and contiguous to reservations, as well as those schools established elsewhere for the training and education of Indian youths. The reader cannot but be convinced of the futility, in the circumstances, of the processes employed. Measures primarily helpful in themselves are rendered almost wholly futile and useless while the Indian remains convinced that those who claim to be his friends and benefactors are, in fact, false and selfish. No people can be restored or regenerated under such conditions.

There will never be, it is safe to say, another revolt by the American Indians. Their ability to resist by force those practices against which they once rebelled has been dissipated and depleted by the subjugating processes against which their weak protests are no longer effective. But there is still burning, with unquenchable vigor, the fire of resentment which has been kindled and fed by a half-century of misrule. While this continues, the educated Indian will go back to his blanket and his ceremonial dances, nursing a hatred against which his better nature revolts. The religion which he needs and which he would receive is that which is exemplified in fairness and justice and in the brotherhood which one day will embrace all mankind. This accords with his own reasonable philosophy, as it does with that of many another.

### A Gigantic Effort at Rehabilitation

Out of 2,600,000 inhabitants of France driven from their homes during the World War, 76 per cent have returned, according to Robert Messon, director-general of the Credit Lyonnais, Paris, at the eleventh annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in New York, as recorded in Forbes Magazine. Of the 1500 miles of standard-gauge track destroyed, 100 per cent are operated again. Out of 8,000,000 acres of devastated land, 91 per cent are restored. Of the 22,900 industrial plants restored, about 90 per cent are working again. So far, the expenditure on reconstruction of material damages amounts to 54,000,000,000 francs, and the payments for personal damages (capitalization of pension compensations, etc.) to 31,000,000,000. With the interest paid on the loans raised to procure these amounts, the French Government has disbursed to date more than 97,000,000,000 francs. Even taking the dollar, as I have done right along, at fifteen francs, though the franc was worth more at one time, this means nearly \$6,500,000,000. This is truly a gigantic effort.